CYCLES B. S. A. Standard INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special terms on Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. Standard INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special terms on Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 242 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Sweet Balls) of various descrip-

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f different descriptions such as Halwa or (Viv). (b) Safroy almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa. (d) Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) a (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (b)

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
14th Oct. —	MACEDONIA x	11,089
21st ,, —	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, —	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, —	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, —	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, —	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I HIND	11,430
9th ,, —	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, —	CALEDONIA	17,622
23rd ,, —	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, —	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January —	MOLDAVIA *	15,100
13th ,, —	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, —	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, —	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February.	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, —	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, —	MACEDONIA *	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accomodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
27th October.	MARGHA	8,268
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th ,, —	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, —	MULBERA	9,160
1923		
5th January —	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, —	A steamer	— —
2nd February	,,	— —
16th ,, —	,,	— —

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922		
About 27th Oct.	SOUDAN	
2nd November	KASHGAR	
25th ,,	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore.
31st ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kaiyan.
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
19th Oct. —	"BARJORA"	P. Gulf via Karachi.
13th ,, —	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via Cutch Mandvi & Karachi
14th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
16th ,, —	VITA	Karachi via Coast.
18th ,, —	KARAPARA	Suez & Scandinavia

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Kamnkata Maru	J. Fujirawa	5,843	4 Oct.	14 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	R. Nitlei	5,872	12 Oct.	28 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,023	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	21 Nov.	25 Nov.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
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S. S. "Jalavijaya" —	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang" —	4267	October 1922

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
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A. W. MARSHALL,
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A R5162

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A 14581

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A C14547

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PB R5166

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K 14566

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14491

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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Iron Sulphate,
Myrabulums,
Rope, coir,
Tacks. 1/2 in.
Tacks. 3/4 in.
Wire sealing,
Kegs, mule.

Further particulars and the necessary forms of tender can be obtained on application in writing to the O. C. Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company. Bombay.

(Sd.) W. F. BIRD, Major.
Commanding, Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy.
Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
9th October, 1922. C14563

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R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. & MFG. CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 70-0-0 (Rupees Seventy. . . . only) per share, free of Income-Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, and that the same will be paid on production of the share certificates at the Registered-Office of the Company, Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1922, between 12 & 4 p.m. (Standard-Time) to share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Monday the 16th October, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1922, to TUESDAY, the 31st October, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

For the Emperor-Edward-Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.,
(Agents.)
C 14567

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that we have entirely closed business of our firm, namely, Pahar Chand Bhagat Ram (Kalbadevi Road. Budami Jhar, P. O. Box 2) of Bombay since a period of about six months. No person should therefore in his own interests have any dealings, financial or commercial, with any individual or firm pretending to act in the name of our above firm. The firm disclaims its responsibility for any transaction that may have been or will be done in its name by any individual or firm since the time its business is closed.

(Sd.) PAHAR CHAND DHANPAT RAI.
R5103

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and Credits of VITHABAI, widow of Narsu Posheti and daughter of Narhari, of Bombay Kamati, Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased.

Bai RUKMABAI, widow of Eknath Lingappa of Bombay, Sagar Gavandi Kamati Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipura, 7th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay and doing household work .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 23rd day of September, 1922.

RAKHMABAI WIDOW OF EKNATH LINGAPPA,
Petitioner-in-Person.
C14572

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PROHIT LABHSHANKAR DAMODAR, late of Bombay Girnara Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

JEKORBAI, widow of the said Laghshanker Damodar of Bombay Girnara Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, one of the executrix and executors by tenor of the last Will and Testament of the said Labhshankar Damodar deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of probate.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of September, 1922.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14576

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st instant those days being Public Holidays (Divali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th October, 1922.
C14578

NOTICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 3½ per cent Govt. paper at 60 per cent against issue of Fixed Deposit receipts calculated at that price carrying the following rates of interest:

For 12 months 6 per cent.
For 2 years 6½ per cent.
For 3 years 7 per cent.

Cash price offered at market value. Apply to PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
LAHORE.
14484

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for diet articles for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore for 1923 will be received by the Medical Officer on the 11th November 1922. For further particulars VIDE MYSORE GAZETTE of 5-10-22 part VI pages 440-2.
14554

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VORA HASSANALLI MAHOMEDALLI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed from payment of Pension and Tax) together with the messuage chawl or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of Kolbhat Street and Girgaum Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 28 and New No. 190, Old Survey No. 14, and New Survey No. 113 and cadastral Survey No. ( ) and assessed in the books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 2069, Street No. 173 and 60, 62, 64, 68, 70 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pallonji Pestonji Daruwalla, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by Kolbhat Street and on or towards the South, by the property formerly of Ardeshir Ookerji Godiwalla and now of Abdulkhayam Mahimedally Kajijin and another and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 10th day of October 1922.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
PURCHASER'S ATTORNEYS.
C 14567

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANPAT-GOVIND, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Railway Guard, who at the time of his death was residing at Madanpura Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai SAVITRIBAI, widow of Ganapat-GOVIND of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation, residing at Madanpura Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 5th day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of October, 1922.

Messrs. PARALKAR MANOHAR & [illegible]
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14586

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAYYANA NARSOO GANGLA, late of Bombay Telgu Fulmali Hindu Inhabitant, an Engineer, temporarily residing at Sholapur without the Island of Bombay .....Deceased.

AMICHAND DALUCHAND SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Love Lane, Mazguon, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid; this 26th day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 27th day of September, 1922.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14577

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE MASTED AUXILARY MOTOR SCHOONER "RAINBOW"

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the owner and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Captain E. Ternel.

The three masted auxiliary motor schooner "Rainbow" of 185 tons and 1 pair of 70 HP engines with her tackle apparel furniture etc., as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder. she is 132ft. long—23ft. broad and 14ft. deep

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicito for the owner or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods etc., etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.
1 Case leather purse assorted.
1 Case leather Walletts assorted.
On account of Insurance Co. concerned.
13 Cases sparklers.
1 Keg Aniline Salt.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber Tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Wale horse going in harness.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointment in suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan vs. Blascheck), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) on account and risk of Mr. Mohamed Abdul Satar of Jakeria Masjid:—

1 case woolen suiting.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASES JAPANESE HOSIERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. L. H. Rijumal and Co. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms on account and risk of Mr L. Sulemanji Karimji. 19 cases Japanese Hosiery.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th Oct 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

The Public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots at Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills by order of the controller (Sales) will be continued TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 13th October, 1922 and following days daily at 10 a.m.

Also account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers at the Auction Sale of 18th to 23rd August 1922, Messrs. Jacob & Co.
Lot No. 8—845 Vests. Flannel.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES GHAGHARAPAT OF THE JIVARAJ BALU MILLS
This Day 1oz number and that this and of THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gali of Mulji Jetha Market at Champagali by order of Bahtt Chatrebhuj Ganesh and on account and at the risk of Seth Hirachand Hargovind (of Patel and Somchand).
6 bales each 88 pieces Ghagharapat of Jivaraj [illegible] Mills No. [illegible], 31 inches 24 yards and [illegible].
1 [illegible] open 74 pieces Ghagharapat of Jivaraj [illegible] Mills No. 3396, 31 inches, 24 yards 4[illegible].
5 bales each 88 pieces Ghagharapat of Jivaraj [illegible] Mills No. 3393, 31 inches 24 yards 4[illegible].

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

On SUNDAY, the 15th October, 1922, at Dawar Hall, Lamington Road, opp. Empress Cinema, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of Roberts Dining Table with Telescopic screw, chairs and Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match. carved blackwood furniture, revolving office chair, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Chapel, large and medium size 2 Milner safes on stand, low arm chairs, hat stands, very rare carved old blackwood double bed camphor wood writing desk, carpets, mirror and panelled almirah single mirror door almirah cupboard. clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, plated ware, Electric table lamps, crockery, marble and bronze figure, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman leaving, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA GINNED COTTON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Slate Godown No. 4 of Messrs. Khimji Damji and Co. at Colaba, by order of Seth Chhaganlal Pitamberdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser of Ready Cotton, Rai Saheb Sangidas Jesiram.
100 Bales Oomra Ginned Cotton (Ready).
The goods are open to inspection.
Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHANDANWADI, DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Chaturbhan Vardhaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and Haji Sulleman Saleh Mahomed and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of September, 1921, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the under mentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 580, New No. 2763, Old Survey No. 69, and New Survey No. 8223 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house at present standing thereon and to be erected hereafter, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3228 and Street Nos. 17-19-21 and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Chandanwadi at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North. East by the property of Purshottam Devji on or towards the West by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Kelawala and on or towards the South by the said Chandanwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co.; Attorneys for mortgagees at their Office in "Nawab Building," Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th Oct. 122.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS
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required.

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on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

Mary Miles Minter

Dainty Damozel of Girlish Graces—Blue Eyed Fairy of the Screen

IN

"ANNIE FOR SPITE"

THE EXCELSIOR

J. C. WILLIAMSON, Ltd's.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30. P. M.

"PATIENCE"

Plans at Messrs. S. Kose Coy.

THE EMPIRE

To y at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

GREAT FUN FRIDAY.

Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physicians,

Including

SNUB POLLARD.
EDDIE BOLAND.
FATTY ARBUCKLE.
SIMMY JIM.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY.

Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physicians

The Programme will include.

"Lanky in the Harem"

"Submarine Pirates."

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!

AND DURING THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

A SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

"AJAMIL"

"AJAMIL"

IN 7 ACTS

PRODUCED BY

KOHINOOR FILM CO.,

DADAR

DAILY 4 SHOWS: 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY AT 3-30 P. M.

The Week's Amazing Attraction

The Most Magnetic Man in the world—The Most Polished Gentleman Boxer Heavy-weight Champion—

Georges Carpentier

IN

A Robertson Cole Million Dollar Special

The Wonder Man

An absorbing Society Drama with the handsome French Hero in a Dashing Role that will captivate the ladies.

See this Gorgeous Screen Spectacle at the

NOVELTY CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL

Exclusive Rights for "The WONDER MAN" controlled by the Globe Cinema Co., Rangoon. Exploitation for our territory by M. E. M. Bound, Nalasop.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.

TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.

Pearl White (Pathe)

LAST INSTALMENT

PEARL WHITE

IN

THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL

"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"

15 CONTINUOUS—EPISODES—OF

THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY

EDDIE BOLAND COMEDY

SPECIAL MATINEES:

SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.

USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3

NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME

"A WONDERFUL WIFE"

The absorbing tale of a beautiful woman who was willing to do anything for her husband and did too much! starring the pretty screen-star—Miss Du Pont.

A two-reel Chester Comedy: "A TRAY FULL OF TROUBLES" and the International Screen Magazine in the Programme.

TO-DAY:—5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Commencing To-morrow Saturday

Another Mighty Universal Photo-drama

"WILD HONEY"

Featuring the dynamic, spirited enchanting Queen of the Screen

PRISCILLA DEAN

in a powerful role in a powerful Mystery Story, &c.

EVERY WEEK

A NEW PICTURE

A NEW THEME AND

A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

We are offering

Bharat Film Co's another

New Production.

Sharmishtha-Dvayani.

A Highly entertaining story of how Sharmishtha, the daughter of a king was forced to be a maid of an ordinary girl and how she was wooed by the king and at last how her son restored her and her husband to proper position.

A highly religious and educational Picture

YOU CANNOT OFFORD TO MISS IT.

See it to-day or this week.

At

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Popular Prices.

Extra show holidays at 3-30.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad OF BARODA

Gandharv Natak Mandali

will stage at the

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,

Saturday the 14th October 1922

SHARDA

(at 8-30 P.M.)

Sunday the 15th October 1922

SHAP-SUMBHRAM.

(at 3 P.M.)

Under Public Patronage

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,

will stage at the

GRANT ROAD, 'BOMBAY THEATRE,' BOMBAY.

ON

Saturday 14th Oct. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.

SHAHA SHIWAJI

Sunday 15th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors.

Parsi Battalion

A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The rainfall has nearly been general in southeast Madras while a few falls have occurred in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Gujerat Konkan, Malabar Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Lashio, Dibrugarh one and half inches, Sibsagar a half, Rajkot one, Calicut, Pamban a half, Tinnevelly, Salem, Guddalore three quarters Trichinopoly two, and Madras one.

The new northwestern disturbance is slowly approaching the Frontier.

Forecast:—An extension in Orissa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA:

Bombay Oct. 11th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 n.m. 8 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.031
Temperature of Air		Degrees	81.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	76.6
Dew Point		"	74.8
Relative humidity of Air			0.807
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			6.8
Maximum temperature of Air			87.1
Minimum do do			75.4
General direction of Wind			
From midnight to midnight			ENE.E.ENE.WNW.
Movement of Wind do			182
Fall of Rain		inches	0.41
Total fall during month		"	0.54
Do. do. June		"	79.79
Additional fall of rain on 12 a.m. of 1925			0.03

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	17	8 7	26 8	17	1 45	15 3
F.	18	8 44a	26 8	18	2 34a	17 7
S.	19	9 4	27 10	19	3 22a	19 7
Su.	20	9 23a	28 4	20	4 9a	20 1
M.	21	9 42a	28 6	21	4 57a	20 3
Tu.	22	10 0a	28 4	22	5 37a	19 8
W.	23	10 20a	27 8	23	6 22a	18 9
Th.	24	10 40a	26 4	24	7 10a	17 6
F.	25	11 0a	24 6	25	8 0a	16 1
S.	26	11 22a	22 8	26	8 54a	14 8
Su.	27	11 46a	21 2	27	9 54a	13 8
M.	28	0 12	20 0	28	11 0a	13 0
Tu.	29	0 40	19 2	29	12 12a	13 0
W.	30	1 12	18 8	30	1 43a	13 11
Th.	31	1 52	18 8	31	3 20a	15 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th October, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and day temperature was below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature was below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Karachi, Jounpur and Mount Abu humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad; night temperature was below the average at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports a fall of 1.23in of rain. Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature did not differ appreciably from the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature fell and was below the average.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.27in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.27in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Poona and Ahmednagar and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in southeast Madras and the sea has become moderate at Madras and Colombo. Local rain has also occurred in north Malabar and the north Konkan with a few falls in the north Bombay Deccan and Kathiawar. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.23in at Trichinopoly, 1.14in at Madras and 1.23in at Rajkot. Skies are in general moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and in the Konkan and the northwest Deccan and are mostly clear over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature was below normal in the Punjab and upper Sind and night temperature was below the average in and about the Central Provinces. A disturbance from the west is affecting Baluchistan.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Madras, Mysore and Malabar with a few falls in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th October 1922.

Weather is very slightly disturbed off the Konkan and nearly general rain has fallen there. Rainfall has been widespread in south Madras and north Burma. There have also been a few falls in Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Monywa two inches; Maymyo a half; Myitkyina, Cuttack three quarters; Aurangabad a half; Cochin three quarters; Tinnevelly one and a half; Salem, Cuddalore a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF OCT. 1921.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum during 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum during last night.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—						
Bhadrur	—	—	—			
Do. 38th	85.2	67.2	72	0		— 0.01
Jhansi	90.9	77.0	76	0		— 0.08
Mirzapur	—	—	—	—		
Do. 38th	91.8	77.1	75	—		— 0.19
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.4	67.4	62	0.51		— 2.31
Rawalpindi	85.5	65.7	67	0.15		+0.20
Lahore	92.8	61.0	65	0.09		+0.05
Sibsar	91.7	64.1	44	0.43		+0.24
Ambala	89.6	67.8	68	0.86		+0.58
Delhi	90.0	—	40	0.76		—1.46
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	91.8	67.1	48	0.11		+0.21
Mainpuri	90.5	64.1	60	0.30		+0.42
Jhansi	91.2	64.6	41	0.32		+0.42
Cawnpore	85.6	68.8	60	0.06		+0.2.
Allahabad	88.1	68.9	61	0.01		+0.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.1	66.4	41	0		—0.15
Karachi	86.8	69.0	69	1.77		—1.15
Ajmer	91.8	61.4	27	0.12		—1.24
Jaipur	92.0	59.1	45	0.24		—0.82
Kotah	92.8	65.2	50	0.32		+0.01
Mount Abu	77.2	61.2	56	0.20		—0.04
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	94.1	72.2	68	0.31		—3.31
Dwarka	84.1	77.8	61	5.15		—1.42
Veraval	86.4	76.6	76	0.20		—7.82
Rajkot	93.8	72.2	76	1.23		—2.18
Bhavnagar Fmo	94.2	...	61	0.00		—3.00
Surat	92	72.2	72	0.00		+0.64
Ahmedabad	96.2	68.1	52	0.00		+0.31
Deesa	96.8	64.8	60	0.00		+1.11
Baroach	90	64.9	43	0.00		+0.65
Indore	89.6	64.1	58	0.00		—2.0.
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	86.6	69.8	78	0.00		+0.61
Nagpur	88.4	71.0	84	0.00		+0.05
Ramtek	84.6	70.4	70	0.00		+0.00
Khandwa	93.0	69.0	56	0.00		—0.22
Akola	93.6	68.0	47	0.00		+1.13
Amraoti	89.0	66.0	46	0.00		—1.7.
Raipur	89.6	68.8	64	0.00		—3.6.
Chanda	87.6	68.8	68	0.00		+1.89
Raipur	87.4	65.0	56	0.00		+0.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.8	76.4	80	0.27	70.52	+1.86
Mahabaleshwar	69.7	66.2	79	—	9.67	+0.01
Karwargaon	88.7	76.0	72	—	7.11	+0.19
Ratnagiri	88.5	74.0	83	—	14.36	—0.41
DECCAN DAGGAR AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.1	67.2	66	—	10.14	—0.66
Ahmednagar	88.2	68.1	68	—	9.92	—0.41
Poona	87.2	68.0	66	0.27	16.90	—0.80
Sholapur	91.9	69.7	53	—	12.85	—1.10
Bijapur	91.0	64.6	50	—	7.86	—0.45
Belgaum	86.8	67.2	67	—	25.00	—0.63
Aurangabad	89.6	66.8	54	—	23.43	+0.56
Ahmednabad (Indes)	84.1	64.8	68	—	18.66	—7.98
Hyderabad	87.8	66.6	54	—	17.33	—0.45
MALABAR AND CENTRAL—						
Mangalore	88.8	77.1	80	0.03	132.00	+9.84
Calicut	87.6	76.1	82	0.41	166.24	+10.74
Cochin	88.6	76.8	84	0.00	46.84	+0.81
Colombo	86.7	73.9	85	0.39	45.84	—0.66
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.0	76.8	78	—	16.60	—3.89
Bellary	91.0	71.6	64	—	6.21	—0.51
Cuddapah	94.0	72.2	58	—	11.43	—1.98
Madras	91.0	4.1	66	1.24	15.17	—0.14
Bangalore	88.0	64.8	61	0.47	17.67	—0.18
Coimbatore	88.0	71.6	76	—	8.06	—1.18
Trichin	94.0	74.7	65	2.23	20.7	—2.40
Negapa	84.0	76.0	68	0.15	13.86	+0.22

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 40th week of 1922, i.e. (on the week that end on the 7th October last, the total mortality 759 was 97 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 32.67. These figures compare favourably with those for the 40th week of 1921 when the mortality was 863 and death-rate 45.81, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 1,605 and death-rate 85.21.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 0 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 244 as against 1 and 192 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 164 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week; Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

Plague caused 10 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 10 deaths.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMENS' UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmens' Union was held in the Damodar Hall at Parel on Wednesday evening when Mr. F. G. Ginwala, President of the Union occupied the chair. Mr. Jhabwala, the Honorary Secretary of the Union, then explained to the men the work done by the Union during the last year.

The report was then read and adopted and certain rules pertaining to death and retirement benefit were amended. A new Managing Committee was then elected and speeches were delivered on general subjects of interest to the men. Mr. Jhabwala explained the necessity of the men now devoting a good deal of their attention to education. A good reading room was now being seriously thought of. He asked the men also to visit the Union Offices to read newspapers.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer on London, one shilling three and five-eighth pence. (A.P.)

The following resolution was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Ganesh Lodge: This meeting of the Ganesha Lodge, Theasophical Society Bombay offers its grateful thanks to the News papers (especially the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Times of India," "Indu-Prakasha", the "Lokamanya" the "Jame-Jamshed" and the "Sanj-Vartman") for publishing during the last year in their columns the notices re: the activities of the Lodge, and requests them to continue the same concession to our Lodge in future."

FOR KIDNEY LIVER AND BOWEL ACIDS OR POISONS DRINK ALKALINE WATER.

"Thoroughly flush and cleanse the organs of filtration and elimination if you expect to have pure blood, the only sure foundation upon which good health can ever be built," says this former sufferer's medical man.

Backache, rheumatism, "liverishness," biliousness, stomach, kidney trouble, nervousness and most other ailments can arise only from the presence of various acids and other impurities in the blood. The entire body absolutely depends upon the blood for nourishment, and when, through derangement of the filtering and excreting organs, this vital fluid becomes thick, sluggish and loaded with the poisonous impurities constantly being gathered from all parts of the system, it cannot possibly supply the body with the nourishment necessary to maintain good health. Bad blood and bad health must always be inseparable.

To purify the blood and rid the system of poisons, never dose yourself with still more poisons in the form of powerful drugs like calomel (mercury), etc., which remain in the system and even attack the bones. These may stop your disorder temporarily, but they often cause worse suffering later on. They remind one of the character, who, when possessed by a devil, set loose seven others to catch the first, only to find himself possessed in the end by eight devils instead of but one. Instead of taking strong medicines, try drinking before breakfast, every other morning, for a week or two, a tumblerful of strongly alkaline water. Probably the best way to prepare this is by merely dissolving in plain water a level teaspoonful of the Alkia Saltrates compound which any chemist can supply at slight cost. You will soon be able to bid a final good-bye to any disorder due to acids and impurities in the body, for these will quickly be dissolved, neutralised and thoroughly washed out, just as they are when visitors at the world-famous and expensive spas drink exactly similar alkaline water.—G. E. S.

HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

A well-known Hakim's Famous Medicines!

"This is to certify that I was severely suffering from Cough and Bronchities for the last three years. I tried Foreign and Country medicines according to my ability, but it was all useless. At ast I went to Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan, who has just opened his dispensary in Jhaveri Mansion, near Marwari Vidyalaya, situated at Sandhurst Road. He examined my body and assured that I would be wel. His Swadeshi Medicines made a very nice effect, and in the short time of fifteen days, I have been sound in health. He has visited America and Europe and received many good certificates for curing dangerous diseases, and has also earned the Fourth Class Gold Medal from the Turkish Sultan. With hearty thanks to Hakim Saheb for curing me I cannot but advise to those who are suffering from any disease to try this Hakim's Swadeshi Medicines once, and assure that they will certainly be profited.

SHEVARAM KHUBCHAND MULTANI,
Barbhaya Moholla,
Bombay, 13th February 1922

REGINUS

Nervous debility is a bane to the human progress. Loss of energy, memory and manly Spirit, Indigestion, Sleeplessness and other troubles due to weak nerves are completely cured with our Reginus. Phial Re 1/-

CURE FOR DIABETES

—The most distressing Symptoms of the ailment—excessive thirst, burning sensation of palms and soles, general weakness of the system are completely cured with our specific bot. Rs. 3/-. Free catalogue sent on request.

Ranaghat Chemical Works.

RANAGHAT (BENGAL)

Sole Agents.—

B. G. JACK AND Co.

Raval Building No. 1
Lamington Road,
Bombay No. 4

The Ideal High Class Hindoo Boarding and Lodging House

AMIR ASHRAM

ONCE TASTE—WILL NEVER FORGET.

Best Testimonial Awarded.

"I am more surprised with the management. I think it is the best Hindoo Hotel in Poona and hope every Gujarathi will patronize the same."

(Sd). KALIANJI G. BHATIA.
D—9th September 1922.

No. 6. Todiwalla Road, next to H. H. The Maharaja of Kholapur.

POONA.

Tele: "AMIR."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Oct.	12 45+ 2
Nov.	...
Dec.	12 30 unchgd.
Jan.	12 31+ 5
Feb.	...
Mar.	12 23 4
April	12 14+ 1
May	...
June	...
July	12 00— 3
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Egyptians Mar.	16 75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	12 53+10
Novembers	12 41+ 6
December	12 37+ 7
January	12 33+ 7
February	12 27+ 6
March	12 2 + 5
April	12 18+ 5
May	12 13+ 4
June	12 06— 7
July	11 99+ 2
August	11 83+ 2
September	11 69+ 2

Tone Quiet Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16. 20+ 5
Nov.	16, 40+20
Dec.	16, 55+20
Jan.	16, 65+20
February	16, 75+20
March	16, 90+20
April	17, 00+20
May	17, 10+20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7 25
" "	Fully Good	7 65
" "	Fine	8 05
" "	No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 30
" "	Fully Good	9 70
" "	Fine	10 10
M. G. Broach	Good	10 55
" "	Fully Good	10 95
" "	Fine	11 35
M. G. Scinde	Good	7 15
" "	Fully Good	7 55
" "	Fine	7 95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		38,000
" Exports to Great Britain		...
" " to Continent		6,000
Futures at New York	Oct.	21, 53×13
" " "	Dec.	21, 86+16
" " "	Jan.	21, 70 14
" " "	March	21, 84+14
Spot Cotton at New York		21, 80+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		21, 13 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	21, 26+13
" " "	March	21, 33+13
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		10 1/16
Demand Bills		...
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		69

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11th.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	21 53+13
	Dec.	21 86+16
	Jan.	21 70+14
	Mar.	21 84+14

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Oct.	12 53+10
	Jan.	12 33+ 7
	Mar.	12 24+ 5
	May	12 13+ 4

London, Oct. 11th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4 13/0 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	34 15/16 Unsteady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 11th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 15/16
" " 2 months hence	34 13/16

% Tone of Silver—China sold-Indian bazaars bought.

Discount Bank of England Rate	3
loans 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

London, Sept. 10th.

Exchange Belgium	63 68
" Athens	162 50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 11th.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Dec.-Jan.	50
Australian 62 1/2 lbs. Oct.-Nov. Sellers	48
Karachi Barley 49/6 Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers	...
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 34 lbs. Oct.-Nov. Sellers	...
" Red Karachi do. Sellers	52
" Afloat to U. K.	...
Tone :—Quiet.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1/2
Hongkong	116
National	41 3/4
P. and O.	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESED, Ferozepore usual Bold Oct-Nov, Sellers	£16 5/8
LINSEED, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid	£15 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers neglected	18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	£15 1/2
TONE OF RAPSEED :—Firm.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£17 1/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£62 5/8
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	25 1 2
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans %1960/90	£ 841/2+3
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88+8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 1007/16×1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	573/8+3
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	661/2+1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	56+1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 112

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov.-Dec.	11/
Tone :—Quiet.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	9
Tone :—Firmer better demand.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	19/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec, Nominal	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec, Sellers	20/2 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec, Sellers	20/2 1/2
Tone :—Very quiet.	
London to the Cuban Sugar nominal Oct.-Dec.	181/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 12.

To-day Reuter reported 13 points higher in New York futures. The Marwari Bazaar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 438 and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 438 on buying by an office. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 438 and Rs. 436. The market was featureless and there was not much doing. The rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 437. The bazaar finally closed at Rs. 436. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 435 and advanced to Rs. 436½ on Japan buying, closing easier at Rs. 433 Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 386 and went up to Rs. 388 on buying by Japanese Houses and some offices. The prices fluctuated within a range of three rupees and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 385. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 322 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday. About 7,000 bales of fine nice Berar lots are reported to have been bought by Japan Exporters.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct. 12th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		433
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		315
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		381

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12th.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May		436
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		320
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		385

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct, 12th.

Description, Super-fine F Good Good Fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	335	320	310	...
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	385	370	355	...
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	415	400	385	...
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	400	385	370	...
M. G. Broach	430	420	410	...
M. G. Southerns	460	450	440	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Oct. 1922.

Cotton	150 Bales.
Wheat	8,375 Cwts.
Linseed	1,177 "
Rape, etc.	482 "
Gingellyseed	3,150 "
Poppyseed	163 "
Groundnuts	1,593 "
Castorseed	5,188 "
Rice	2,405 "
Myrabolams	631 "
Cottonseed	563 "
Mowraseed	770 "
Gram	2,013 "
Juwar	1,922 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	159 "
Bajry	4,891 "
Coal	6,557 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-19-32
Bank Demand	1-3-5-8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-3-27-32
Fcs Demand	376
American Dollars	350
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	267
Japan	166
Singapore	180

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53	0	0	8	3	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52	0	0	8	1	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	51	0	0	7	15	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	5	0	12	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78	0	0	...		
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0	...		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78	0	0	...		
Teelseed Black	70	0	0	...		
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0	14	8	0
Groundnuts	16	0	0	...		
Mowraseed	7	0	0	7	3	0
Barley	36	0	0	...		
Castorseed	52	4	0	9	14	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	17	0	0	...		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat May	8	10	3			
Linseed May	12	13	6			

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Oct. 11th.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Standard per lb.	1	10	0
Century per lb.	1	10	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	10	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	11	0
Textile per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—	—	—
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	10	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	10	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	0
Salita :—			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	6
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	8	0
No. 125½ per piece	14	8	0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	11	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	6
Dhooties :—10 yard :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	12	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	11	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	7	1	0
Phoenix per piece	7	1	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
Pearl per piece	7	12	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece	...		
Kasturchand per piece	8	12	0
Bombay United per piece	8	6	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	12	0
Spring per piece	8	12	0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

The following notices have been posted on the notice board of the East India Cotton Association Ltd :—

Dated 11th October—in regard to Seth Tansukhrai Saraogi and Seth Jamnadas Sureka. Having failed to meet at maturity their liabilities they are posted under rule 18, old No. Rule No. 19, new number.

The following re the rates fixed by the Board for closing the outstanding contracts of these parties :—

Fully Goods Broach April-May 1923 Rs. 438
Fine M G Oomra December-January Rs. 387
F G M G Bengals December-January Rs. 323
September Oomra 1922 (delivery orders) 370.

Likewise under date 10th of October same notice has been posted for Seth Jamnadas Sekaria and Ramratan Motilal and the following rates fixed :—

F G Broach April-May 1923 Rs. 446
Fine Oomra December-January Rs. 395
F G M G Bengals December-January Rs. 324
Fine Oomra September 1922 (delivery orders) Rs. 376

The following notice has been posted in regard to Seth Sangidas Jesiram dated 10th October. In view of Seth Sangidas Jesiram having been posted under rule 18 old No. Rule 9, new No. immediate sellers of Seth Sangidas Jesiram are hereby informed that under rule 213 (11) old No. rule 170 (11) new No. they are required to take over the position and responsibilities of the last buyer (Seth Sangidas Jesiram) in relation as well to the balance of bales not weighed over by him in respect of lots) tendered to him.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, 12th October, 1922.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27/0/6
Bars gold forward Rs. 27/1/0
Bars gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27/1/6
Bars silver ready Rs. 90/14
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 91/1
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 90/14

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/3 9/16
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/3 19/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 1/3 5/8
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1/3 21/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Rs. 1/3 27/32
Bank's buying T T Rs. 1/3 11/ 16
Bank's buying D D Rs. 1/3 23/32
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 376
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 396
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 386
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 161½
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 267
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 350
London gold ready sh. 93.
London silver ready d. 34-15.
London silver forward d. 34-13.
Tone of silver—
Quiet—India bought, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange $4.43
French exchange Frcs. 58.60
Swiss exchange Frcs. 23.70
Belgium exchange Frcs. 63.80
Italian exchange Liras. 104.80
German exchange Mrks. 11500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/4
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/6
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65

The Share Market is closed to-day.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND DOMICILED EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Provincial Council of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association was held at Berkley place on the 4th inst.

Mr. Wheeler, proposed and Mr. Thornber seconded "That in view of the great deficit now facing the European General Hospital and the withdrawal of Government Grants in the future, this Bombay Provincial Branch instructs its Honorary Secretary to obtain at an early date the consensus of members with regard to the vital necessity of contributing a small sum of money regularly, and which will entitle them to medical treatment at the above Hospital, when necessary. The Head office at Simla should be asked to approach the community at large on similar lines."

This resolution was carried.

By a second resolution a sub-committee was appointed to raise funds for Orphans and Widows of the community. It was also proposed to have a subscription dance the proceeds of which are to go for the same purpose.

The second session of the C.P. and Berar Maheshwari Conference commenced on the 7th and was over by the 9th inst. Kuwar Chand Karnjee Sarda of Ajmer presided. On the second and third day several important resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the present Punjab sufferers, and on education, early marriages, use of Swadeshi cloth etc. A Maheshwari Widows' fund was started and a subscription of about Rs. 12,000/ was collected on the spot. (A. P.)

THE SHAMA'A PUBLISHING HOUSE.

AGHORE MANDIR, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Have great pleasure in issuing the following Companion Volumes of poems by Mr. H. Chattopadhyaya. In these Volumes the hope expressed by Sri Aurobindo Ghose, that of finding in him "a Supreme Singer of the vision of "God in Nature and Life" is nearer fulfilment than in anything that he has written previously. The publishers desire to add that the poems included in the two volumes have received unqualified appreciation from one or other of the following poets, A. E. Lawrence Binyon, Arthur Symons and other well-known poets and Critics.

The Magic Tree Rs. 3/ or 4 sh.

Perfume of Earth Rs. 3/ or 4 sh.

(WILL BE READY SHORTLY.)

"Health Better than it has been for Years."

Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

"My wife has suffered very badly for the past four or five years with Piles, being unable to sleep at night or get any relief during the day. She tried several advertised remedies, none of which did her any good. Some three weeks ago she thought she would try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and before she had taken half a bottle she was better, and by the time she had finished the second bottle she was quite cured. She can now sleep well, eat well, and get about her work, and her general health is better than it has been for years." In a further letter some eight months later Mr. Woodrow writes: "I am pleased to say that since my wife's cure of Piles in September, 1913, there has been no sign of return of the trouble."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon :—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Indian Industrial Art & Khadi Exhibition

AT MADHAVBAG.

THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND EVER HELD IN BOMBAY.

Open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. (B.T.) & 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. (B.T.)

ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS TWO ONLY.

LADIES & CHILDREN FREE.

Bombay National Municipal Party's PUBLIC MEETING

THIS EVENING AT 9 P. M.

ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION FREE FROM 8 P.M.

PEPS

Speedily Banish Coughs, Colds & Chills.

Peps are the powerful healing and germicidal medicine which you *breathe* from pleasant dissolving tablets straight into the chest and lungs.

Peps soothe and purify the delicate air-passages; they allay soreness and inflammation, and soon banish the most obstinate cough, cold or chill. Peps are a boon to sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and other chest weakness and they safeguard the throat against disease.

The Breatheable Remedy for THROAT & CHEST

I.P. 239.

DON'T LEAP IN THE DARK.

DO BUSINESS WITH CAUTION.

It is common experience that the man who is cautious is always prosperous and the merchant who think twice before doing any transaction escapes any financial trouble. If, before, doing any teji-mandi transaction, you will consult Joshi Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma regarding the future developments and tendency of teji-mandi and other business, you will easily recover any loss you have sustained, and besides make large profits. Joshi Krishnalal, by his expert knowledge of Astrology, Ramal Vidya and the Occult Science, and by his vast practical experience, can foretell quite accurately the future teji-mandi prices of cotton golds, silver, shares and any other commodity. All experienced businessmen consult him as to their business and consequently are always successful. Numberless certificates have been received from them, a few of which are given below. Convince yourself by a personal visit.

CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY,

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his visit. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND RAOJI.

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Purtabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and give me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success,
(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.
DEWAN OF JODHPUR.

4th February, 1915.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIRUR.

If you are not still convinced by these, call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself,

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,
MOTI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Indian Industrial and Khadi Exhibition Madhav Bag, 9 to 11 a.m., 3 to 9 p.m

Public meeting at Madhav Bag. Subject: Local Self-Government 9-0 p.m., Mr. B. F. Bharucha to preside.

SATURDAY, Oct. 14

The Indian Industrial and Khadi Exhibition Madhav Bag, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.

Celebration of Akbar's Jayanti. Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the English mails leaves at p.m.

The s.s. "Kashmir" with the mails of Sept. 28th expected to arrive at 6 a.m

SUNDAY, October 15.

Swadeshi Exhibition, Madhav Baug, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.

Public meeting to persuade people from illuminations and fireworks, Jain Mahajanwadi, Khaduck, 9 p.m., Mr. B. F. Bharucha to preside.

Public meeting re. Municipal elections, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 9 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. R. J. Javeri to preside.

TUESDAY, October 17.

Govatsa Baresh. (Hindu holiday.)

The Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 18.

Dhanterash, (Hindu holiday.)

THURSDAY, October 19.

Kalichaudas: Bank holiday.

FRIDAY, October 20.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

SATURDAY, October 21.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1979): Bank holiday.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 38
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	12 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba stations daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M,
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	23 45
Kathiwar Express	7 40	21 35
Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction

OUTWARD MAILS.

The mail steamer "China" has on board the outward mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 11th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

G. E. SOCIETY'S PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.

The fourth annual gathering of the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School will be celebrated to-day (Friday). All the past students are cordially requested to attend.

COOPERATIVE STORES.

To-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. a lecture on "Cooperative Stores" will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe B.A., under the auspices of the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League, at its Swadeshi Mills centre, Kurla (near the old Oil Mills premises).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned sixth ordinary monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Krishna Bldg., and subsequent days till the work of the Committee is completed.

GATHERING OF THE NATIONAL MARATHI HIGH SCHOOL.

The Gathering of the National Marathi High School will be held to-day and to-morow in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

Members of the Provincial Congress Committee, the staffs of the National Medical College, Arts College, the Gujrathi National School and the National Girls' school; past and present teachers and students and guardians are cordially invited to attend.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BANDRA VILLAGE C. C.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bandra Village Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 15th instant) at 3 p.m. at Mr. Atmaram Mankari bungalow No. 7, Khar Road, Bandra. The following is the agenda for the meeting. (1) Framing the constitution of the B. V. C. C. (2) Adopting the report of the working of the Committee till the 30th of September, 1922. (3) Electing a new Executive Committee. (4) Electing members on the Executive of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee. (5) Any other work that may be brought forward with the permission of the President.

THE DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a lecture meeting will be held on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Society's Lecture Hall, Student's Literary and Scientific Societies' School for Girls, Shunker Shet's Wadi, Girgaum Road, when Mr. Vithal H. Vedak, will deliver a lecture on "Beware of the West." Mr. Ganpatrao S. Madan has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A public meeting under the auspices of this party will be held on Sunday (the 15th inst. tant) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi at which Messrs. Bharucha, Jamnadas Mehta, Motivala, Nariman, Dr. Velkar, Dr. Vora, and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal Elections. Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Javeri will preside.

SANITATION ROUND.

The Sanitation Department of the Social Service League, have arranged their Fifth Sanitation Round on Sunday (the 15th instant). The party will start from the Bombay Working Mens' Institute, Poibavdi, Parel, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) and will visit certain insanitary places in the 'F' Ward.

DIWALI FIRE-WORKS.

Uder the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Jain Mahajan Wadi, Khadak, Mandvi to persuade people from illuminations and fire-works etc., Shriyut Barjorji F. Bharucha will preside.

"AKBAR JAYANTI."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Kelaskar, Vibhakar, Khopkar, Prasad, Padbidri, Dange, Prof. Puntambekar and Lalit will speak on "The Life and Reign of Akbar."

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Mr. G. Y. Chitnis of the Prarthana Samaj will deliver a public lecture on the "Life and Teaching of Raja Ram Mohan Roy" to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Parel. All are requested to attend.

SWADESHI & KHADI PROPAGANDA.

A meeting will be held at the Kutchi D. O. Mahajanwadi, Khadak, to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) when Pir Mota Miya will speak on Swadeshi, Khadi and Cowkeeping propaganda.

C. K. P. LEAGUE COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the C. K. P. League, an elocution competition of boys and girls of C. K. P. community will be held on Saturday and Sunday the 14th and 15th instant, in the hall of the Municipal Girls' School, Dadar from 3-30 to 6 p.m. on both the days.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABUL.

The Society celebrates the feast of its August Patroness on Sunday next (the 15th instant) by a Solemn High Mass Exposition. The procession and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament in the Church of St. Francis Xavier Dabul at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.). After the religious services a meeting will be held to receive the report.

PROGRESSIVE BOMBAY!

STARVING EDUCATION! BOOMING RECLAMATION!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Are we not living in funny times? Do not our Carpet Knights see rosy pictures of Bombay's progress? Don't they go into raptures, whilst at Malabar Point or at Ganeshkhind, over the achievements of the Governor in respect of the Development Schemes? Don't they observe a studied silence in regard to the ruinous Reclamation Scheme? What is Bombay's progress during the last three years? Let us take but one branch of Administration, namely, Education, and just touch its very fringe. And what do we find, please?

(1) Schools are being closed!

(2) Fees are increased!

(3) Teachers' salaries run into arrears! And all these in the "New Era"! Why? Because Government has limited Funds! And yet the same Government can spare sufficient money.

(1) For new Railway Saloons!

(2) For new Bungalows for their well-paid officers!

(3) And new grants to European Schools and Institutions!

(4) And further, the same Government has adequate funds for the extension of sea walls and the expedition of Reclamation schemes, which are extravagant and hazardous in their nature! This is Progressive Bombay! Progressive Government! And Progressive Administration!

Now let us take a specific case of the Provincial Education Service, and see how far the Bombay Government has been progressive?

(1) According to the Despatch of the Secretary of State, of November, 1919, the said service was "to be reorganised; the limits of pay were to range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800; and that the reorganization was to be effected by the Provincial Governments. Now watch the progress!

(2) In the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab, the reorganization came into operation from 1st December 1919 In Bombay it took effect from the 1st April 1921!

(3) In the said Provinces, the increment fixed was Rs. 25; in Bombay it was Rs. 20!

(4) In the U. P. and the C. P. the officers could rise to Rs. 800 at the time of retirement; but in Bombay, they cannot go above Rs. 550!

(5) Even where the Government of India thought, that injustice was done to the members of the Provincial Education Service, and a sum of Rupees two lakhs was provided for in the Budget of 1921-22, a lakh was spent and the other lakh surrendered!

(6) It is needless for me to say, that the case is of Indian members of the service, whose pay and prospects do not seem to be the concern of the poor (?) Bureaucracy! But the greatest injustice is in respect of their number! Whereas in the United Provinces 20/- of the officers have been promoted to the selection grade; in Bombay 5 out of 105 have been selected! That is to say, 16 selections still remain to be made! And the Bureaucracy has taken two a half years to select the five? Is this Progressive Bombay? Is this the pace at which the Government fulfil's its pledge to its Indian Educational Service?

(7) It may be contended, that Government has limited Funds! And yet, the same Government has made appointments to the Selection Grade to the fullest sanctioned extent in the Revenue, Judicial, Police and other Departments, barring Education! Why, please? Is it because Mr. Paranjpe is too gentle? Or that the Education Department is not an important branch of Administration? Or that the Education service at least the Indian section of it—is not howling, growling and clamouring?

(8) Is the Despatch of the Secretary of State of November 1919 to be whittled down by the "Progressive" Government of Bombay?

(9) Is the undertaking given in the Government order of the 2nd June 1921 to be clean forgotten?

(10) How can the Bombay Government deny the right of the Indian members of the Educational Service to their quota of 21 to the selection grade?

(11) A Government that builds sea-walls cannot starve Education and Sanitation, and yet claim itself to be "progressive"!—Yours, etc.,

BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

The annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon will be held in Calcutta early in January next. (A.P.)

The number of deaths from floods in Begra district has been ascertained to be 10 and not 15. This reduces the total to 18.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALL OVER DOGS.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE LED:

At the Dadar Police Court on Thursday afternoon, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bird charged one Tukaram Govind, a mill-hand with causing hurt with a stone to one Dorabji Framji residing in Fountain Hall, Parel.

Further hearing of the case was resumed on Thursday.

Maikulal Bhola cross-examined by Mr. Gadkeri, said dog-fights had been going on for two years every day. The accused came to the Fountain Hall every evening for a dog-fight. During the day time the watchman was at the gate of the bungalow. Balasing was not present on the day of the incident. In the compound about ten or fifteen servants resided. He was at the gate on the day in question. The *mali* was in the compound. His master was in the bungalow when the carriages left the compound. Within four minutes Jal returned. Rustom and Jal took his master inside the bungalow. The accused was not bleeding at the time, but it was witness who was bleeding. Tukaram, the accused was dragging witness out of the bungalow. Because the stones were thrown by 400 or 500 persons, witness shut the gates of the bungalow. All the sons of his master were standing on the verandah when witness took the accused inside.

EVIDENCE OF COMPLAINANT'S SON.

Rustom Dorabji, the son of the complainant said he knew the accused as he always brought his dogs to create a fight with his dogs. On the day in question he along with others was about to go out and take out his motor out of the garage and whilst going there he saw a big crowd numbering about 25 to 30 outside the gate. On seeing his father bleeding from the head he was surprised. A number of persons were dragging his father towards the chawl. He was dragged on the right side of the road. About 3 or 4 persons including the accused were dragging him. He ran for the rescue of his father and Jal assisted him. They saved his father and hurriedly took him inside the bungalow. In the meantime Tukaram was following them. As soon as he entered the bungalow he told the last witness to come inside, but before he was in, the accused caught him and dragged him out. The last witness, then, dragged the accused inside. As the stones were being thrown at the bungalow, he shouted out to close the gates of the bungalow. With a view to protect themselves, they ran inside the bungalow. As soon as witness went inside the bungalow, he asked his sister to phone up the police, but she could not get any reply. When he himself phoned up the police, he could not get any reply. He then phoned up the Firebrigade 880. Afterwards he saw the gates forced open by the crowd. His brother Jehangir seeing the situation extremely dangerous fired two shots of his revolver in the air with the object of frightening the crowd. The crowd was armed with sticks. The crowd, upon that, became bold and came close to the portico.

To the Court, he said Jal brought the revolver himself.

Continuing he said when the mob came close by he brought his gun and fired at the mob to save his position. He used No. 6 shots and fired at the knees of the crowd. Meanwhile the firebrigade arrived on the scene. At that time, there was a pistol in his father's hand. The range of his gun was 50 yards. As soon as the fire-brigade arrived, the mob rushed outside. Shortly afterwards, police arrived on the spot. The next time he saw the accused, the latter was lying down in his compound in a corner of the portico. The last witness was standing by his side. His brother Jehangir was injured on the leg before they commenced firing.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadkeri witness said when he saw the crowd he rushed outside. When he was separating his father from the crowd his brother Jal came to his assistance. At that time the last witness was bleeding. About four persons were dragging his father. He did not know whether the last witness had a stick in his hand. The accused with another man was following the witness, when he was taking his father inside the bungalow. Two or three stones hit him.

To the Court, witness said when he reached the gate he asked his father to go inside the bungalow. He walked slowly and at the same time he stopped to give instructions to the last witness to come in. He saw the gates being closed when he reached the bungalow. At that time he was very excited and did not know what happened to the accused. When he was taking his father with Jal from the gate there was a crowd numbering about one thousand. When the revolver shots were being fired he heard the crowd say that they were merely crackers. Police Constable No. 2750 "E" did not come there and it was not true that he asked witness not to fire, otherwise witness would fire at him (the constable). There were no wounds on the persons of the accused.

A CORRECTION.

(It was not true that the complainant was dragged by some persons to the chawl and that he was prevented from coming out of it as we inadvertantly reported on the last occasion.)

The case was, then, adjourned till Saturday at 12 noon.

MR. PEERBHOY'S CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case of assault on Mr. Peerbhoy.

Inderji Kanji (recalled) cross-examined by Mr. Nariman said he did not know whether there was a pick-pocket in the crowd at the time of the assault.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said he did not know who was conducting the case as Mr. Ebrahim was ill. On two or three occasions he had gone to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors to have cetrain documents typed. His master gave him some papers in a closed envelope which he took to the typist. He was a trusted man in the Office. So far as he remembered he might have gone to the Solicitors' Office four or five days before the assault. He was not Mr. Ebrahim's confidential man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kamat witness said at the time he took down the Gharrywalla's number he did not tell him to come to Court to give evidence. He might have gone three or four times to the Phalton Road Police Station after the assault.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN COURT

At the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning at 8-30 before Messrs. R. V. Shankershet and G. S. Ranjit, Hony. Presidency Magistrates (1) Mr. Panalal Shiralal a Marwari merchant, (2) Mr. Ramchandra Gangaram, a clerk and (3) Krishna Baboo, law-library peon were charged with disorderly behaviour in Court.

The Magistrates said that they would write to the Chief Presidency Magistrate with a view to have the case transferred to a stipendiry Magistrate, as it was going to be a lengthy one. The case was, therefore, adjourned 'sine die.'

ACQUITTED OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, the second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Samant of the Agripada Police Station, charged one Shaikh Yasim Shaikh Abdul Rehiman, a Municipal Time-keeper, with causing grievous hurt to a Pardeshi Dhobi, Sital Hanuman, on the 16th of September, 1922.

Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, bar.-at-law defended the accused.

Prosecution story was that on the 16th of September at about 12 o'clock complainant went to demand some money from the accused for the clothes which he the complainant washed for the accused, that the complainant's wife Bhagi was also there with the complainant, that some quarrel arose between Bhagi and the accused, whereupon people working under accused Yasim Abdul Rehman gathered together and badly assaulted the complainant with sticks and bamboos, in consequence of which he received severe injuries and was taken to the hospital, where he was treated. Complainant stated that the assault was made on him on accused's suggestion and that the accused merely gave him two or three slaps.

Complainant in his cross-examination admitted that his wife was charged with theft of some fuel belonging to the Municipality, and was put up by the accused before his superior only a week before this incident took place. Complainant also admitted that he washed only 80 pieces for the accused for which he wanted Rs. 10 from him. He also admitted that hundreds of persons were working at the place where he was assaulted, but he could produce no independent witnesses as to who were the actual assailants. This incident took place near the Love Grove Pumping Station at about 12 noon, when about 3 to 5 hundred persons were working on the temporary train lines, laid in that locality for filling grounds.

On behalf of the defence it was suggested that the complainant had brought this charge against the accused simply because complainant's wife was charged with theft and was referred to his superior only a week before the assault took place, that it was not possible for the accused, who is a Head Timekeeper, and who was busy with his work at 12 noon in his own cabin, to leave his place and to go and assault the complainant in the midst of hundreds of persons working in that locality. As there was no independent witness to corroborate the complainant that the accused got the complainant assaulted, the learned Magistrate acquitted the accused.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The day has been characterized by a bearish tendency in all sections of the market. Howrah opened with some confidence and climbed from to Rs. 42-4 to Rs. 42-8 but heavy selling soon brought the price back. There was a slight recovery at the close. Other Jute shares had an easier tone with buyers practically out of the market. Coals were dull and neglected with business at a minimum. Dunbars experienced a sharp fall this afternoon in cotton section and Bengal Nagpurs were done at Rs. 330 x. d. Indian Iron and Steel wore a good future in industrial division which was otherwise dull. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 percent new loan (1945-55) at 89-14, 5½ percent war bonds (1923) at 100-10, 5 1/2 percent war bonds (1928) at 101-s.l., 6 percent bonds (1926) at 100-10, 6 percent bonds (1927) at 100-8.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (contributory) 560, Calcutta Industrial Bank 7-10 discount.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairam Bazar Railway Guaranteed 61.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 330 x. d., Dunbar 280, Kesoram 9-12, Mohini Mills 1-12 f. u. d.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 90 x. d., Benjamin 5-4 discount, Century 10-10, Clive 30, Clive A (pref) 93-8 Craig 7-8, Empire (pref) 102, Howrah 42, Kamarhatty (pref) 93-8, Northbrook 54-8, Reliance 51-8.

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 16, Bhalgora 11, Gopalichuck 13, Raneegunge 55 s. l., Sendra 17-4 s. l., Talcher 8-14.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 52, Marshalls (India)Ltd. 6-6, British India Corporation (ord) 8-14, Indian Wood Products 6-12, Bengal Paper 27-4, Titaghur Paper 11 and (pref) 76 c. d., s. l., Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 202-8 and (pref) 110, Indian General Steam Navigation (pref) 112.

Tea:—Bishnauth Tea 11-12, Eastern Cacher 74 s. l., Hathikhira 7-4, Jutlibari 7-4, Sapoi 10-8, Tukvar 275 s. l.,

Debenture:—8 percent Champaran Sugar par.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and five-eighth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

RED CROSS FUND.

The following have taken out Exemption Passess (value Rs. 500 each). Messrs N. M. Wadia, and Caroe.

Donations have been received from the following:—

The Western India Turf Club Rs. 35,000; The Jalgaon District Rs. 1,230; His Highness the Nawab of Cambay Rs. 1,000; Anonymous through Mrs. Markham Carter Rs. 1,000; Lady Thackersey Rs. 500; The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. Rs. 200; Major General H. A. V. Cummins, C. M. G, Rs. 100; Mr. K. R. Wacha in pious memory of the late Dr. Turner. Rs. 100; The Officers of the Audit Department G. I. P. Railway Rs. 85; Mrs. Shepphard, Bulsar Rs. 60; Mr. H. P. Gibbs Rs. 50; The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Clothing; Messrs. Framroz Sorabji Khan & Co., Jewellers, A valuable jewel watch; Messrs. The Asiatic Petroleum Co., 6 tins of kerosene oil.

Wellington Post Office is being evacuated and disinfected consequent on the discovery of dead rats in its precincts. A temporary camp post office has been opened near the Barracks.

As a result of the excesses committed by some volunteers the Tinnevelly District Congress authorities have stopped picketing from the 10th instant. The reserve police was withdrawn from the bazar as soon as the decision was known.—(A. P.)

A Reuter's message of October 11th from Simla says:—Owing to atmospheric disturbances official wireless has not been received for the last two days.

The Moslems of Khetaserai and other villages endorsed every word of Seth Chhotani's message to the Premier and recorded its indignant protest against the persistent efforts of the British Cabinet to deprive the Moslems of the fruits of their victory by threats of war regardless of the serious consequences that may arise out of such a policy—writes a correspondent from Khetaserai.

The Reforms Committee appointed by the recent G. C. B. A. special conference Rangoon, has recommended that candidates for the legislative council nominated by it must not accept office under Government. One member has expressed his desire to appeal against the decision.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(Oct. 12, 1922.)

The appointment of Mr. C. H. Hardcastle as Consul for Nicaragua at Bombay has received viceregal recognition.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Raghunathray N. Tawde is confirmed as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

Mr. Chhotalal Naranbhai Desai, Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bulsar.

Mr. W. Y. Austin, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. O. C. G. Hayter proceeding on leave.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur, vice Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S.

Mr. D. B. Rajopadhye, Acting Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Srikrishna Gunaji Velinkar, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to be President of the Tribunal of Appeal for a further period of one year, with effect from the date on which his term of office expired.

Captain Ommanney to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation in the Bombay Presidency.

The services of Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd October 1922.

Mr. Ramrav Annapa Hemmadi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Imperial Forest Service, vice Mr. Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia, retired.

Mr. Shankar Narayan Kesarcodi to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Ramrav Annapa Hemmadi, promoted to the Imperial Forest Service.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain H. M. Salmond, C.I.E., Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Port Officer, Karachi, with effect from the 1st September 1922.

The Reverend W. F. M. Hamerton, is appointed to be Chaplain of Satara and Mahabaleshwar and Chaplain of Ahmednagar in addition vice the Reverend J. C. Hall, who is absent on sick leave.

Mr. D. S. Sawarkar, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division (now retired), is granted from 8th July 1921 privilege leave for five months and twenty-four days followed by leave on average pay for four months and seven days from 1st January 1922.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Home Department, vice Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The services of Major A. G. Coullie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date he assumes charge of his duties.

The following gentlemen, whose appointment on probation was announced 2nd July 1920, are confirmed in the Public Works Department:—

Mr. L. E. Greening Bombay, Mr. W. H. E. Garrod Bombay.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E., as Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, relieving Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Parikh, L.C.E., who will remain attached to the Southern Division, pending further orders.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Aftea three postponements, racing took place to-day. The card, was a small one. It consisted only of five races.

ROSARY PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's IRISH MOLLY, 7-9, H. McQuade	1
Mr. Banerji's BANNER, 8-9, Barker	2
Lt.-Col, Hunter and Mr. Con's CHEEKY GIRL, 7-7, Sieley	3
Mr. Meerza's May Morn 10-7, Hutchins	4

The totalizators paid Rs. 34-8 for the win and Rs. 18-8, and Rs. 28 for places.

SOPWITH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Vavison's ALDFORD HALL, 9-0, Baker	1
Mr. Clarke's GALOSHE, 7-7, H. McQuade	2
Mr. Meerza's GEISHA GIRL, 8-11, Hutchins	3
Maj. Pulleyn's Miss Speargrass, 9-9, Marland	4

The totalizators paid Rs. 30 for the win and Rs. 15 and Rs 15 for places.

CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's SIMPLE SIMON, 9-3, Sleigh	1
Mr. Pogose's CHAUNTRESS, 8-0, Seily	2
Mr. Mullik's VERLAND ROSE, 7-7, car. 7-13, Aldridge	3
Mr. Fawcett's Radius, 9-0, Hutchins	4

The totalizators paid Rs. 15 for the win and Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

ASANSOL PLATE (Div. I).—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Dee's GUILELESS, 8-12, Sleigh	1
Mr. Pogose's SMOKE WREATH, 8-4, Seiley	2
Mr. Luke's CASTLE FLORIN, 7-7, Japheth	3
Mr. Pardoe's Aquae Solis, 7-8, Marland	4

The totalizators paid Rs. 17 for the win and Rs. 13, and Rs. 18 for places.

ASANSOL PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Blair's CYLARITY, 7-13, Japheth	1
Mr. Dee's ALIEN DAISY, 8-1, Sleigh	2
Mr. While's LEADING GIRL, 9-3, Pierce	3
Mr. Colah's Strange Likeness, 8-1, Baker	4

The totalizators paid Rs. 34 for the win and Rs. 16-8, and Rs. 20-8 for places.

CESAREWITCH RESULTS.

Light Dragoon won the Cesarewich at 100 to 1 against, The Villager was second at 40 to 1 against, and Ceylonese came third at 10 to 1 against.

There were thirty-one starters in the Cesarewich Light Dragoon, who won by a neck, was ridden by Pryor, and The Villager who finished three lengths ahead of Ceylonese was ridden by Ungham. False Alarm, Bumblee Bee, Mysia and Bristol Channel did not run.

THE RACE.

Herod Philip led the field. Shortly afterwards Light Dragoon went to the front and was followed by Ceylonese, Charlebelle and The Villager. The last-named challenged Light Dragoon close at home but failed to overhaul tthe winner who finished a clever performance by a neck ahead. Huntlaw was the fourth and Tishy was the last.

The time was three minutes forty-six and fourth-fiftht seconds.

A Peshawar message of October 11 states:—

On the 7th of October a patrol of Kurram Militia were ambushed near Manduri in the Lower Kurram by a party of Wazir outlaws from Khost. One sepoy was killed and 4 wounded and 2 rifles were taken away. Reprisals are being taken on the tribe who harboured the offenders.—(A. P.)

PRESIDENCY JAIL OUTBREAK.

EXAMINATION OF MORE WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Keays, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day resumed enquiry into the Presidency Jail outbreak that took place on 15th October and examined some jail officers and convicts. Mr. E. C. Gasper, Deputy Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, deposed that hearing the alarm bell he went to the jail and heard a few shots being fired. Witness helped in putting out fire in the weaving factory He heard Abdur Rahman abusing Dr. Young. He did not see Abdur Rahaman brandishing his splints nor did he see him get off, but some one threw an iron weight at the witness from the jute mill. There was considerable amount of throwing of missiles through the mill windows.

Convict Golam Kader said that he helped warder Neamat Khan when the latter was wounded. Witness got few blows. The prisoners disliked the new superintendent as he insisted on jail rules being strictly followed. They objected to his punishments.

Convict Baldeo Tewari said that he saw sepoy firing from the roof. He was in splints and handcuffs and 4 bricks were tied on to his legs.

Mr. L. H. Colston, Superintendent of Police, said that on arrival he found that the convicts had disappeared. Witness saw a convict, a man lying on a charpoy with handcuffs and splints on and was being carried by some convicts. The man was abusing Dr. Young.

Ashroff Khan, head warder, said that the prisoners snatched away the key from the gate-keeper and after entering the hospital they shouted to kill Doctor Babu and brought out a patient lying on a charpoy. The witness was assaulted.

Another convict Sadhu said that he was wounded by a bullet. The prisoners grew infuriated. They did not throw any missiles before fire was opened.

Another convict Nawab Ali said that when firing commenced he hid himself in a lavatory. While witness was there he was shot. Some more witnesses were examined and enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSN.

PROTEST AGAINST VICEROY'S ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following important resolutions were adopted by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at a recent meeting:—

That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association places on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Sir Bhalchandra Krishan Kt. who rendered invaluable services to the city of Bombay and also the Association as its member and vice-president for many years.

That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association enters its respectful but emphatic protest against the action of His Excellency Lord Reading as Governor-General in granting the certificate under section 67 B of the Government of India Act to the Princes Protection Bill after the Assembly had considered it inadvisable to give leave to introduce the Bill into the Legislature. The Council appeals to Imperial Parliament to withhold its sanction of the measure.

That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the whole question on the Local Board Amendment Bill with a view to frame constructive proposals to be placed before the provincial Legislative Council and the public.

That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association supports the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed on the 9th October on the subject of the action of the authorities of the J. J. Hospital and urges upon the Government of Bombay to appoint forthwith a Committee for holding a public enquiry into the various grievances with regard to it.

At the Madras High Court the Chief Justice released on bail Syed Miran Mohideen, a Khilafat Volunteer, who was tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for offence under Sections 124A and 131 I.P.C. and directed to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The Chinese national fete day in October has been celebrated by the community at Rangoon with much enthusiasm, the Consul entertaining Europeans and others at his house, and a procession with banners traversed the Chinese quarter in the evening when enormous quantities of crackers were discharged.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The Burma Progressive Association in a statement on the political developments asserts that they are not hostile to the National party but seek efficient working of the reforms and unity for the benefit of the producer.—(A.P.)

* * * *

The "Rangoon Gazette" in a third article on the Fiscal Commission's Report deals with the effect of the recommendations on Burma which owing to under population, lack of labour and communications and other causes is very little benefited by the high protective policy. Separation from India would enable Burma to aid national industries in a manner unlikely to be favoured by the proposed tariff board.—(A. P.)

A Dehradun message says that Ramnath Jha, collector of the Congress funds recently absconded with a sum of Rs. 84 and odd being public subscription to the Congress funds. The local non-cooperators wired their right to lodge a report in the police station and to give evidence in the court. Six of the prosecution witnesses were members of the Congress Committee. Accused was found guilty of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The closing rate the telegraphic transfer 1s. 3 5/8d. and Demand Bills 1s. three and twenty-one thirty-second pence.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE

By Mahatma Gandhi with an appreciation by Dwijendranath Tagore and boun i Khaddar:—

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THE GREAT TRIAL

With Foreword by
MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

This is a connected account of the whole proceedings of the great trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sankarlal Banker published with a view not only to place before the public the whole proceedings in a permanent form but also to carry the great Message of the living Christ to other countries than his to enlighten them on the meaning of the mightly struggle that is going on in India at present. Besides the articles which formed the subject matter of the charges against Mahatma Gandhi, the following are included as appendices:—

Mahatma's Message to his countrymen on the eve of his arrest, a description of the scene in the Ashram at the time of his arrest, an account of his life in Sabarmati jail and the impressions of Dwijendranath Tagore and Annusya Sarabhai.

Price As. 4.

THE DRINK AND DRUG EVIL IN INDIA

BY BADRUL HASSAN WITH A FOREWORD BY
MAHATMA GANDHI.

Dealing with a subject of vital public importance the author traces the growth of the drink and drug evil in India from as early as 300 B. C. down to the time of the East India Company, when the taxation of drink and drugs gave the Company a direct interest in the encouragement of their use. The author then shows that while the British Government, in laying down its excise policy, aimed theoretically at the discouragement of any increase in drinking it actually succeeded in encouraging it, in its effect to secure a maximum revenue, He gives detailed figures in support of his charge of official complicity in this evil and adds some suggestions for its eradication It is a book with a challenge.

Price Re. 1.

BOOKS BY
MR. C. F. ANDREWS

The Oppression of the Poor

The title of this book "The Oppression of the Poor" has been chosen with a deliberate purpose. For it has been the author's conviction, based on a long experience, that the revolution through which India is passing is not ultimately political. Far down below the turmoil on the surface lies this age long problem of the suffering of the poor. Such suffering and oppression in India are not the product of modern conditions only, they appear to me to have become more accentuated in recent times. . . . We have to confront in India, in this our own modern age with its new problems, all the evils involved in a system of Government which is aloof from the people. . . . We have to struggle against the vices in personal moral character which are inherent in a foreign rule,—the servility, the subjection, the lattery, the hypocrisy, by which men gain titles and power. Price Re. 1.

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Within or without the British Empire Price As. 8.

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TO-DAY,
FRIDAY, the 13th October, 1922, and following days. Daily at 10 a.m.

ALSO.
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SATURDAY, the 14th October, 1922. at 3 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 13, 1922.

INCORRIGIBLE KENYA.

The latest accounts received from Kenya indicate that since the recall of Sir Edward Northey and the appointment of Sir Robert Coryndon as Governor of Kenya the hopes of a satisfactory settlement have become brighter, so far as the attitude of the Government is concerned. The courageous step taken by His Excellency of opening the fourth session of the East Africa Indian National Congress augurs well for the future relationship of the two races inhabiting that Colony. His reply to the address of welcome strengthens the hopes of an early reconciliation. His Excellency, fully cognisant of the difficulties of his new office, said:—

> I note from your address that the primary object of this Congress is to safeguard the interests of the Indian community, and I am very glad to recognise your expressions of loyalty to the throne and person of His Majesty (applause) and also your statement that you will always give hearty co-operation to the local Government in its problems and that will be your sheet-anchor. Indeed I hope that that sheet-anchor will always remain. I most sincerely hope that this Congress will prove to be a real and beneficial medium always between the Government and the Indian community and I know that you will not forget the difficulty of reconciling the great political and economic difficulties of the times that we are all passing through. I am sure that what is necessary is a cool judgment and a full recognition of those difficulties. The difficulties are on each side and to each and from each there must be much goodwill."

So far as the Indian community is concerned the Governor may rest assured that there will be "a full confidence and complete unanimity in the honest attempt to settle those difficulties". Whatever difficulties he might experience, while honestly endeavouring to do justice to the Indian community, would issue from his own "Diehard" countrymen, difficulties the nature and magnitude of which he can well realise from the following criticism of his simple act of opening the Congress session. "The Leader" of Nairobi writes:—

> "The position is clear. There are two racial factions here in direct conflict on a very fundamental issue. As His Excellency has consented to preside at the one, what about the probability of a Convention or European Congress determinedly affirming that the European settler's rights to these Highlands, repeatedly confirmed from Home, shall not be taken away or jeopardised? Would, in the case of such a Congress, His Excellency also consent to open the meeting? It would be extremely difficult and anomalous were he to do so. Yet of the two factions or racial meetings surely that which has challenged British rule should be the one meeting not honoured with the presence of His Majesty's representative!"

It must be clear to Sir Robert Coryndon that if he is sincerely desirous of doing justice to Indians—and of this he has given proof—he will have to face the opposition of those powerful reactionary elements whose one occupation has been to misrepresent the true situation in the Colony. It is the foolish speech of Mr. Churchill at the Kenya Colony dinner when he blatantly declared his determination of turning Kenya into a "characteristically British Colony" and the recent statement of Major Wood in the House of Commons that have roused the storm and made the situation grave. The White settlers, unmindful of the Government obligation to the Indian community, have stuck fast to the stray and irresponsible utterances of the Colonial Secretary and his faithful assistant. If there are still hopes lingering in the minds of the credulous people of getting justice done to the Indian claims at the hands of the recalcitrant Whites, the views expressed by the journal above referred to, will completely shatter them and give Indians an insight into the abnormal psychology of the White settlers of Kenya:—

> "The whole argument of the Indian is based upon a fallacy. He is not, nor ever will he be, a race with the colonising and political qualities of the British or Western racial type; therefore any grant of equality would not indeed make him an equal. He does not to-day, nor will he to-morrow, or at any time in the future, stand in the same relationship with the native as the European. His style of life, mode of thought, his religion and his philosophy will always differ materially from the European. He, nor the British Government, can never make equality where there is no equality."

For sheer insolence and conceit these sentiments stand unexcelled. The writer enunciates a principle which the White in the Colony is known to obey faithfully, the principle that he is a "superior" being belonging to a ruling race and that the Indian is an inferior creature born only to be ruled. There is an unconscious truth in the statement that "no grant of equality can make an Indian an equal" The Indian community of the Colony know it only too well. They do not want a *grant* of equality. They want their rights to be respected. Fortified with self-reliance and determination they know that no power on earth can withhold from them what is their due. As for the nature of the relationship of the White settlers with the "Natives", the deportation of Harry Thuku, the acknowledged leader of the latter, is eloquent testimony. After the shameless exploitation of the "Natives" it must be unblushing temerity on the part of the writer which alone can explain the extraordinary claim of "friendship" with the "Natives." The "Natives" in Kenya know the truth about this "friendship" too well. The Indians also know it well. Possibly as a piece of propaganda the lie may serve the purpose of the Whites.

It is clear that in his endeavour to bring about an amicable settlement the new Governor will have to face great difficulties and stormy opposition from the unruly and haughty settlers to whose uncompromising attitude is due a long list of Indians' sufferings. Only an unflinching courage and high sense of duty will enable him to see that justice is done to the Indian claims and it is only bare justice that the Indians want. The Indians have more than once defined their claims, which include the right of voting with the European British subjects on an equal basis, no legislative prohibition against buying lands in the Highlands, non-segregation and the right to aspire to the highest positions in the civil and military services. The Indian community is solidly organised in Kenya and no amount of bullying and blustering on the part of the Whites can bamboozle them. It remains now for the Governor to face the issues courageously, regardless of the odium he may earn by displasing the White irreconcilables. He has the choice between justice to the Indian claims and the displeasure and possibly ostracism of a small but powerful minority. To predict what a man of strong will and true statesmanship will choose requires no prophetic powers. But what Sir R. Coryndon will do only the future can tell. In any case he has a great opportunity and he will be judged by what he will do.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Among the outstanding points discussed at the Railway Conference at Simla, the three most important and likely to catch the public eye are the problem of Company vs. State management, the question of Railway rates and the demands of Railway Finance. There are, indeed, other problems—such as the increasing weight per train-load and waggon-load, pointing to increasing economy in the matter, or the supply of coal for Railways—which may merit something more than a passing notice. The chairman, in his presidental speech, noticed the complaint of the Indian Mining Federation against the railways using foreign coal, but insisted that the use of foreign coal was necessary for mail and passenger trains. He considered the governing factors in the Railway coal purchase to be the relative market rates inclusive of all charges at the railway depot, and the extent to which delivery could be given. In estimating the market rate the gallant president of the conference suggested that the heating capacity of the coal as well as the distance from the collieries must be taken into account. But the rise in the pit-head price of Indian coal, which has already been sanctioned, necessarily renders the Welsh coal or the South African coal far more acceptable to railways and industrial centres on the Western sea-coast; and it is an open question whether the Indian collieries—or those who encouraged them in demanding a higher price for coal at the pit's mouth—have not really cut the ground from underneath their own feet, and at the same time dealt a blow to industrial centres at a distance from the collieries.

It is in respect of questions like these that we may hope to find the now impending changes in the Railway Board to be most serviceable. In regard to questions of larger policy, however, the Board must necessarily be controlled in the same way as any other department of Government is controlled. The president of the conference, like a faithful agent of a Railway Company, was only doing his duty, when he concluded his remarks on the question of State vs. Company management by observing: "I know of no reason for anticipating that the financial results of this (State management) would be any more favourable than in other countries." But Brigadier-General Magnaic seemed to be quite oblivious of the experience of, say, Germany before the war in regard to State management of the Railways. It is, of course, unnecessary to labour this point further, now that the Committee of the Legislature has also pronounced in favour of State management. Nevertheless the public cannot forget the special reasons—like the net indemnity of over a crore a year, which they have to pay to the Companies for their management commission—which induce persons like the Agents of the Companies to praise the present system.

The presidental speech brushes aside the vexed question of the Railway rates as being a problem more for the Government than for the Companies to solve, after a bare mention of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission in regard to duties on railway material, and a reference to the findings of the Rates Advisory Committee in England. But the plea for the increase of the railway rates, urged on the ground of utility of Railways to Indian industries, seems to lose much of its force when we remember that the increased rates have failed to yield an increase revenue as anticipated. Railway rates, in our opinion, have reached a level at which they are a positive hindrance to traffic, and must, therefore, be reduced if traffic is to be developed and revenue obtained.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee having collected the required ten lakhs of rupees for the Gujarat Vidyapith and thus relieved it of anxiety about the sinews of war, the Senate of the Vidyapith has set about its business of expansion in right earnest. Recognising the vital fact that the primary schools are the foundation on which the structure of a truly national education must be built, it has appointed a committee for the preparation and publication of text-books in Gujarati for primary schools as well as for higher classes. The surest guarantee of national unity of India is such training of her boys and girls in the elements of the culture of the East as well as of the West as will enable them in later life to have a proper knowledge and understanding of the salient features of the religious, social, political and cultural history of Hindu, Muslim and other communities inhabiting this great land. It is the lack of such knowledge and understanding on the part of many educated Indians—products of our universities—which is responsible for the prevailing factors of conflict and misunderstanding as between the various communities. We trust the committee appointed by the Gujarat Vidyapith will bear this all-important consideration in mind in the preparation of the text-books.

Notes of the Day

Bogey of the Straits.

We have on previous occasions shown how the British outcry about the freedom of the Straits has not been prompted by disinterested motives. In fact it is a false cry raised in order to deprive the Turks of the fruits of their victory. The supposed menace to the Straits has existed only in the imagination of Mr. Lloyd George who has been anxious to discover some cause for bullying the Turks. The "Near East", while reminding the British public that "in everything that concerns the Near East the Government has been altogether badly advised for the last three or four years" and that "the delay in drafting the treaty of peace was wrong, its terms were impossible, and the Allies' action in pitting the Greeks against the Turks was the crowning blunder" asks them to "distrust any step taken at this stage by a Cabinet that has consistently mismanaged Near Eastern affairs." Referring to the bogey of the Straits the journal points out:—

> "The evidence that the Turkish Nationalists are opposed to the opening of the Straits is by no means convincing in view of the fact, persistently ignored, that the so-called National Pact provides for this measure. Until there is evidence, therefore that the National Pact has been repudiated by the Turks there is no reason to lose our heads over this bogey. For the last fifty years the Great Powers of Europe, rather than Turkey, have been mainly responsible for the Rule of the Straits, and in view of the special conditions, their own geographical position, the rivalries of the Powers, and the incidence of war in which the Ottoman Empire has been involved, it cannot be said that the Turks have been exceptionally aggressive in interfering with the waterway. Even if we accept to-day without question the principle of the complete freedom of the Straits, it would be difficult for anyone to show that Great Britain's interest in that freedom is greater than her interest in the establishment and maintenance of peace throughout the Near and Middle East, including India. The bogey of the menace to the Straits, therefore, need have no excessive terrors for the British public, especially as all the indications are that the Turks, if properly handled, are quite prepared to accept the principle, provided that some concessions are made to their amour propre, which was not considered in the Treaty of Sevres."

The Angora Government has already declared its intentions regarding the freedom of the Straits subject to the sovereign rights and integrity of Turkey.

Kipling Gets Into Hot Water.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the poet laureate of Anglo-India, has got into hot water in America. An interview purporting to have been given by him to Mrs. Clare Sheridan for the "New York World" has given umbrage to Americans and 'roused the scorn and anger' of the "World," which after calling Mr. Kipling a "fussy little man who stood on Vimy Ridge in a stovepipe hat and frock coat and viewed the agony of Europe with the mind of a dowager mewing for blood," said he would, if he were an American, be "a king kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan," an allusion which may be meaningless to English or Indian readers, but to an American, shows the contempt this paper has for Mr. Kipling. Another paper, the "Philadelphia Ledger," is equally indignant and has said that "it is for Mr. Kipling to do some tall explaining. All saved souls are not in Britain, nor are all gold diggers in America." We reproduce elsewhere a telegraphed version of the Kipling-Sheridan interview, and if it is correct—Mr. Kipling has repudiated the whole interview—there is no wonder that Uncle Sam should turn up his nose in scornful defiance. The point is, did Mrs. Clare Sheridan fabricate the interview, or did Mr. Kipling, finding that his words had got him into hot water, repudiate it entirely?

American Appeal to the "Tiger."

The matter has now gone beyond Mr. Kipling and Mrs. Sheridan and America. The enterprising American has appealed to "The Tiger" of France—M. Clemenceau—for his verdict whether America did well or ill in the war. And the "Tiger," interviewed by a Paris paper, said:—

"The time has come to tell the United States that we are neither militarist nor imperialist, and that the French people deserves the enthusiastic confidence of its friend, the free people of America. Kipling is also mistaken. I love him. He is a great writer cruelly stricken by the war. But his diatribe seems to me unjust. My object is not to make a triumphal journey, but a useful one. I intend to deliver four lectures, and shall leave about November 1. But it is well understood that I am not in any sense on a mission, and that I shall not accept any banquet or anything similar. I shall speak in my own name, and shall talk of the war, and, above all, recall this primordial fact, that the object of war is peace, and then to argue that if the Allies were to remain in peace what they were in war the world would not be struggling in its present misery and difficulties.

I shall speak to the Americans much of America and a little of England. I shall have also to speak of the Treaty. It must once again be realised that the Treaty deprives the Germans of any pretext for a war of revenge. Had we made the Imperialist peace with which the adversaries of France reproach her, were there in the Chamber four or five protesting deputies as there were in the Reichstag between 1870 and 1914 French deputies, the situation would be very different. I shall say to the Americans all that I have to say simply and in a friendly spirit—simply, because America is the country of simple straightforward things and in a friendly spirit because Americans are our great friends."

We sympathise with Mr. Kipling in his trouble, which is after all of his own making. His jibes at Uncle Sam have not lost their edge by a belated cabled denial in the English Press, and it seems that the American papers are full of it. Occasionally, it is good that one's self-complacency should be rudely shocked, and, perhaps, it will help to give one a clearer perspective. The fault of most Englishmen is that they give themselves such superior airs that it hurts the American, with his blunt, straightforward manners. Indeed, it needs some "tall explaining" by Mr. Kipling, before people can regard him as more sinned against than sinning.

Timber for Development Department.

A correspondent writes:—"Affairs regarding the Development Department came in for much searching criticism from the public when the Departmental organization was in its initial stages. The Department has now set to work in right earnest and the suspicions of the public that this department is a back-house for European indenting firms are daily being strengthened. One of the most important articles required by the Department is timber and here is a revelation which ought to have attracted public attention. In the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the lynx-eyed and indefatigable Mr. Trivedi asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state whether the Bombay Development Directorate had indented for a very large quantity of timber from the Pacific coast through a local European firm?

(b) If so, what was the quantity so ordered and what was the price C.I.F.?

(c) Before the timber was so indented what attempt was made to find out whether timber of any local varieties suitable for the purpose was available in India proper and Burma?

The Hon. Sir C. H. Setalvad in replying said:—

(a) Twelve hundred tons of Oregon pine timber was so ordered.

(b) The quantity was as stated and its value C. I. F. was about Rs. 1,64,500.

(c) Attempts were made to get suitable local timber but that forthcoming was entirely unsuitable."

The last answer is too big a pill to swallow and I hope Mr. Trivedi will not allow the matter to rest there but will pursue his inquiries regarding the timber purchases for the Department."

Discouraging Indian Enterprise.

The correspondent proceeds:—"It would be very interesting to know what were the nature of the attempts made to get suitable local timber. Government hardly realise what a shame it is to think that their Forest Department (they have the largest and most highly paid forest service in the world) could not help them in the matter of timber purchases. Any tyro in the timber trade knows that Oregon pine is a soft timber and that its only merit is that it is to be had in large quantities and in long lengths. Now there are any number of species abundantly to be found in Indian forests which are far superior to Oregon pine for the purpose for which it is used by the Development Department. To name a few species alone:—Poonspar (Calophylum Inophylum), Pali (Dichopsis Elliptica), Benteak (Lagestromia Lancelata), Ain (Arto-carpus Hirsuta). I challenge any of the "experts" of the Department who rejected Indian timber in favour of Oregon pine to prove that these timbers are in any way inferior or more costly. As a matter of fact they can be had in any required lengths from the evergreen forests of Malabar. I am prepared to prove by citing technical particulars as given from Government publications that there are innumerable species of Indian timbers in every way superior to the soft-pine woods imported from far-off Canada over which so much marine freight and insurance has had to be paid. It is a shame and a scandal that the Department should import foreign timber while Sir William Meyer and the forthcoming Imperial Exhibition authorities are said to be busy popularising Indian timbers in England. It is quite clear that the attempts stated to have been made by the Department to obtain local timber were feeble and perfunctory. If honest attempts had been made, suitable timber would have been obtained from Malabar, Assam, Burma and the Andamans. But they do not seem to have been made. No tenders appear to have been invited. The order was straightaway placed with a European firm. Sir, this is not a small matter. The Development Department will be at work for at least a decade more and public opinion should see to it that no more inferior foreign timber is imported into the country, when so much indigenous timber is available. I appeal to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to take up the matter and see that this scandal is not continued to the detriment of the timber interests of the country, and the mulcting of India's money by foreign firms is prevented for ever."

IRAQ AND BRITAIN

TREATY OF ALLIANCE SIGNED.

TO REMAIN IN FORCE FOR 20 YEARS,

BRITISH GUIDANCE TO BE RETAINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is officially announced that the Treaty of Alliance between Britain and Iraq was signed in Baghdad on Tuesday by the British High Commissioner, Sir Percy Cox, and the Prime Minister of Iraq as plenipotentiaries.

Sir Percy Cox announced that as soon as the frontiers of Iraq were settled and a stable Government established, Britain, provided that provisions of the Treaty were being carried out, would use her good offices to secure the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations as provided for in the Treaty. The British Government is of opinion that this is the sole means of termiaating the mandatory relation.

The treaty remains in force for twenty years. The King of Iraq agrees to be guided by the advice of the British High Commissioner on all important matters affecting national and financial obligations and interests of Britain for the whole period of the Treaty.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

It is officially stated that the Treaty between Great Britain and Irak was signed at Baghdad yesterday by Sir Percy Cox, the British High Commissioner and Sir Saiyid Abdurrahman and Nayibala Sharf. Sir Percy Cox announced that the British Government was conscious of the deep obligations into which they had entered towards Irak and was convinced that these obligations would be completely fulfilled by means of this Treaty of Alliance. They would do everything in their power to secure the speedy delineations of the fron. Irak. When the Treaty had been duly ratified, when a stable Government had been set up in accordance with the organic law therein provided and when frontiers had been settled, the British Government confidently anticipated that the Irak Government would apply for admission to membership of the League of Nations. The British Government would then use their good offices to secure Irak's admission to the League, which afforded in their opinion a sure means whereby the mandatory relation could legally be terminated.—*British Official Wireless.*

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The British Government will pay the United States fifty million dollars on October 16th, on account of the current year's interest on Britain's debt.

PAYMENT ON MONDAY.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

On Monday next Britain will pay into the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the account of the United States Government sum of 50 millions dollars. This payment is to be made the first instalment of interest and the sinking fund for the current year on the war debt contracted in America by Great Britain.—*British Official Wireless.*

RUBBER COMMITTEE REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Churchill has approved of the proposals contained in the supplementary report of the Colonial Office Rubber Committee which recommends the scheme of Government intervention and which will operate in Ceylon, and the Malay Straits Settlements as soon as possible.

The scheme is framed to allow exports on a minimum duty of sixty per cent. of standard production as the first stage. If, during the second quarter after the initiation of the scheme, or any subsequent period of three months, rubber has not averaged at least a shilling per pound, the percentage of standard production exportable at the minimum duty shall be reduced to fifty-five. If that reduction proves ineffective in raisings the average price over the following three months to fifteen pence, then it will be reduced to fifty, and so on, by five per centt. reductions, until that average price is secured.

It is proposed to form local committees in Ceylon and the Malaya Straits Settlement, and an advisory committee in London to facilitate the operation of the scheme. Proposals will be submitted to the legislatures of Ceylon and the Malay States at an early date. It is understood that the Rubber Growers' Association has obtained an assurances of co-operation, in the event of Government action in British territories, on the part of a satisfactory number of British estates in foreign territories by means of a voluntary restriction of output.

The aforementioned scheme is regarded as practically Scheme Number Two in the previous Colonial Office report in an improved form.

LATER.

The Rubber Report has been officially cabled to the Governors of the Crown Colonies.

SEQUEL TO LIQUOR BAN BY U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

New York.—It is stated the Cunard Company will bring a test case under the ruling of Mr. Daugherty Attorney-General, that foreign ships may not bring liquor within the three-mile limit. The company's Counsel has gone to Washington to confer with the Attorney-General preparatory to petitioning the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Government from enforcing the liquor ban.

MR SASTRI'S GRATIFICATION

EFFECT OF HIS VISIT.

WARM WELCOME AND FUTURE BENEFITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Sastri in an interview said he was highly gratified at his reception by representatives during the course of his tour in the Dominions and with the way in which his message had been received by every minister with whom he had discussed the question of Indian status. They had showed a ready disposition to give Indians equal rights and regarded the removal of disabilities as an Imperial duty. He was firmly convinced that when Colonial Parliaments met again the matter would be discussed and was likely to be considered in a way worthy of its importance. He did not anticipate tangible results immediately but thinks the visit has been a means of bringing India and the Dominions together. The change in peoples' psychology had begun and in course of time, after another effort, suitable legislation would be undertaken and lawfully settled Indians would be recognised as equal subjects of His Majesty.

PROSPECT OF GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In connection with the prospect of speedy election, it is stated that the candidates in the field at present number: Conservatives and Unionists 412, Labour 398, Independent Liberals 250 and Coalition Liberals 200. The parties are busy with campaign plans. Labour has arranged over five hundred demonstrations and two hundred conferences for November and December. The "Daily Express" reports that Conservative leaders have passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George.

DISTRESS AMONG BENGAL MUSLIMS.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, has sent us the following under date 11th October:—

The Bengal Khilafat committee wires as follows "Terrible destitution and disttress in Bengal. Two thousand square miles devastated by flood. Lakhs of Mussalmans homeless and living on Railway lines. Khilafat Relief Committee formed. Send money and public contribution immediately."

We earnestly appeal to all our brethren to raise funds for relief of homeless Muslims who have been subjected to terrible distress in Bengal. It is the duty of every Muslim to respond to the appeal made by the Bengal Khilafat committee to save the lives of lakhs of distressed people from exposure and starvation. Relief should be sent direct to the Khilafat Relief Committee, Calcutta, Bengal.

URGENT NEED OF CLOTHING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The special reporter of the "Statesman" to-day says that the fertile country is now a barren wilderness.—Mass of wreckage.—Dire suffering and destitution. Next to food and water, the urgent immediate need of the destitute ryot is clothing.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 11.

At the afternoon sitting of the Mysore Assembly Mr. Siddalinga Devaru presented a joint petition of the present members of the Assembly anent the constitutional reform proposals during which he effectively brought out that the present strength of the Assembly should be maintained in the proposed new Assembly and that since the general elections have just gone through, no fresh election should be held for the next three years.

The Dewan while welcoming all criticism remarked that no scheme of reforms could please everybody and that he was confident that the present scheme would best satisfy the whole moderate opinion in Mysore with its best political instincts and tradition. Members for the joint committee of officials and non-officials to work up the details of the reforms were then announced with Doctor Brajendra Nath Seal as President and Thayagaraja Iyer as Secretary which brought the present session to a close.

Official and Personal.

Sir William Marris, Governor-designate of United Provinces, left Shillong on October, 11th.

Death has occurred in Rangoon of Rev. E. C. O. Kelly, a Baptist missionary who has done nearly forty years' work in Burma. At the time of his death the deceased was sixty-eight. He was a native of Canada and Principal, Baptist High School, Rangoon.

Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Minister, reached Cawnpore from Allahabad on the 10th instant and visited the scene of recent floods accross the river Ganges.

His Excellency accompanied by Mr. C. C. Adam, Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captains J. H. Carmichael and J. R. Aird, Aides-de-Camp returned from Bombay to Poona on Wednesday morning. There was a Dinner Party at Government House in the evening.

TURKS' "GOAL WITHIN REACH."

PROCEEDINGS OF "HISTORIC MEETING."

HARINGTON STRIKES SOLEMN NOTE.

GREEK HESITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mudania.—The Agreement was signed at 6-40 this morning. It provides for the evacuation of Thrace in 15 days, and the installation of the Turkish administration there within thirty days; the limitation on the Turkish gendarmerie to eight thousand; the establishment of an Allied covering force on the west bank of the Maritsa; the creation of a neutral zone inside the line drawn fifteen kilometres from the Straits with the demilitarised zone beyond; and a neutral zone on the Ismid peninsula inside the line extending from Ghebsch to Shileh with the demilitarised zone forty kilometres beyond. Both sides agree to suspend the sending of reinforcements and the working on fortifications.

GREEK DELEGATES' ATTITUDE.

The Greek delegates reserved the appending of his signature on the ground that the terms did not accord with their instructions.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings opened last evening with a speech by General Sir Charles Harington who repeated the declaration made on October 9th, that the terms offered the Turks were final.

The discussion between General Harington and the Turks was carried on in an atmosphere of perfect harmony and ended in hand-shakes. General Harington, emphasising the danger of the Turks' advancing into the neutral zones, pointed out that Britain had many fine soldiers with ships, guns and aircraft, who would make a dangerous foe; but he suggested that it would be a pity to use them on the eve of the Peace Conference. Therefore, he hoped that Angora had replied favourably.

Ismet Pasha replied that he desired complete agreement as soon as possible.

The draft of the Convention was then read, Ismet Pasha commenting on, and General Harington explaining, various points.

HAND SHAKES.

Replying to a question concerning the neutral zone, General Harington said that it was the spirit that mattered and not the form. He was willing to shake hands with Ismet Pasha as proof of mutual good faith.

Ismet Pasha promptly rose and shook hands with General Harington in the most friendly fashion.

After that, misgivings of the Turks seemed to disappear and they made no demur at the proposal to reduce the gendarmerie. The meeting broke up at 9 in the evening to permit of the preparation for the definitive text, the Allied Generals proceeding aboard the cruiser "Carysfort" to meet the Greek General.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE.

The final signature was expected at 1 in the morning, but the Generals did not return. Hours passed. The crowd of officers and journalists and others who waited in stuffy rooms feared that a hitch had occurred; but the arrival of the Generals at 3 this morning dispelled their fears. A brief meeting followed, after which it was announced that an agreement had been reached, and that the signature would follow immediately. Six copies were prepared and another tedious wait occurred due to the difficulties of typing.

NEUTRAL ZONES.

Meanwhile, General Harington had conversed privately with Ismet Pasha who agreed on the complete establishment of the neutral zones by Sunday night.

A Turkish battalion, with band, turned out at 5 in the morning, and produced strange music in front of the Conference chamber which included choruses by bandsmen—a course without a precedent for the Turkish soldier.

At length, as the pale dawn broke, the copies were ready for signature.

GREEKS AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS.

The declaration by the Greek general, Mazarakis attached to the Convention was read stating that as the question of the real frontier of Thrace was ignored and the issues were political the Greek delegates were unable to sign without instruction from their Government. Ismet Pasha asked if the Greeks were unable to sign whether the powers would see the agreement carried on. Genl. Harington replied that it was understood that the Powers agreed to this at Paris. Ismet Pasha replied "very well I am prepared to sign". Signing occupied some time as each of the six sheets of the six copies of the convention had to be initialled or signed. Ismet Pasha carefully compared each copy to see there were no discrepancies.

HISTORIC MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Constantinople.—In the course of his speech when he presented the proposed Convention to Ismet Pasha, General Harington said that he was sure that the latter had not meant the orders for the cessation of troop movements should not be observed. General Harington thanked Ismet Pasha for his patience and conciliation throughout the Conference. "We have trusted you, and hope you have trusted us," said General Harington.

Sir Charles declared that the meeting would be historic, and he said that each must remember that they represented various countries in the cause of humanity, and must approach the great issue calmly and with dignity.

In conclusion, General Harington struck a solemn note, pointing out that a great deal depended on Ismet Pasha's answer and asking him whether the Powers did not concede in main to the Turkish point of view. If so, General Harington postulated, would the Turks reject an honest and straightforward attempt to establish the basis for peace?

ISMET'S "PROUDEST HOURS IN LIFE."

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mudania.—After signing the Agreement, General Harington thanked Ismet Pasha for courtesy and good-feeling which he had shewn throughout. He hoped that the Convention would mark the dawn of a new understanding between the Powers concerned.

Ismet Pasha, in the course of a sympathetic reply, declared that those hours had been the proudest in his life.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The official confirmation has reached London of the signature of the agreement at Mudania by the Allied generals and Ismet Pasha. The Greek representatives, however, have not yet signed and it is presumed that the reason for this is because they have not yet received full instructions from Athens.

The British Government is despatching to Russia a note, in reply to Russia's complaint that the British fleet was blockading the Dardanelles and preventing the passage of ships to Russia and the Black Sea countries. The British Note which is based on a message from Admiral Brock, Naval officer commanding in the Near Eastern waters emphatically denies that any blockade of the Dardenelles has been imposed and expresses surprise that there should be any complaint since there is no interference with the passage of neutral ships to the Black sea.—*British Official Wireless.*

HARINGTON GIVES CREDIT TO BRITISH PROMPTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Constantinople.—Genl. Harington has issued an order of the day announcing the agreement and saying that the arrangement was only made possible for two reasons. Firstly the wonderful forbearance of British troops, and secondly the action of Government in sending out such splendid reinforcements, both naval, military and Air Force without delay. He added "I am confident that the Convention we have signed to-day will remove all pressure and danger from British troops and help considerably towards the establishment of lasting peace."

GREEK PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Athens.—M. Adamis has now intimated his readiness to accept the Premiership.

Athens.—Fifteen hundred Greeks have arrived from Constantinople and they state that the Greek Consulate at Constantinople delivered 34,000 passports to the Greeks to October 18th.

FRENCH HELP TO REFUGEES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Paris.—The Government has granted half a million francs in aid of the refugees from Smyrna.

PREVENTION OF DEPRECIATION OF MARK

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Berlin.—There has been a considerable rally in the mark owing to widespread reports that the Government is contemplating drastic measures to prevent a further depreciation of the mark. Details of the measure are still secret, but according to the "Berliner Tageblatt" the Government intends sudden action in order to prevent the speculator from taking defensive action in advance. All accounts agree that the Government will deal sternly with traffic in foreign exchanges.

ISSUE OF ORDINANCES.

Berlin (Later).—The Cabinet has unanimously decided to issue ordinances to limit speculation in foreign currencies in order to prevent a further fall of the mark.

IRISH SITUATION.

BISHOPS' WARNING TO REBELS.

WARFARE WITHOUT MORAL SANCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

A grave warning has been issued by the Irish Catholic Bishops to the rebels. The Bishops in a pastoral letter go to the extreme limit of their powers in informing the Irregulars that they may not be absolved in confession and in declaring that the priests who approve of Irregular insurrection will not be allowed to return to their office. In giving its reasons for these measures, the Irish Hierarchy says "forgetting apparently that a dead nation cannot be free, the Irregulars have wrecked Ireland from end to end, burning and destroying national property of enormous value. They have caused more damage to Ireland in three months than could be laid to the charge of British rule in so many decades. No one is justified in rebelling against a legitimate Government, no Republican can evade this teaching by asserting that the legitimate authority in Ireland is not the present Dail or the Provisional Government. There is no other. The guerilla warfare now being carried on by the Irregulars is without moral sanction and all those who participate in crimes are guilty of grievous sin." The letter concludes with an appeal to the rebels to take advantage of the Government's offer of amnesty, which expires next Sunday.—*British Owcial Wirgless.*

DUBLIN PRESS ON IRISH HIERARCHY'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Dublin Press lays emphasis on the importance and gravity of the Irish Hierarchy's pronouncement in view of the expiration, on October 14th of the amnesty offered by the Government.

The "Freeman's Journal" says that a defiance to the verdict given by the highest Irish ecclesiastical court will mean a rejection and repudiation of the fundamental doctrines of the Catholic Church, and must lead to ecclesiastical anarchy still more disastrous than the present civil anarchy.

DUBLIN JAIL OUTBREAK.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Seven guards and one prisoner were killed, besides several wounded, in yesterday's outbreak at Mountjoy Jail according to the latest casualty list.

Everything inside the jail is now quiet, but at 1 o'clock this morning a big crowd of women, weeping and shouting, gathered outside. The guard declined to accept food, etc., which the prisoners' relatives desired to hand in.

DUBLIN'S DISTURBED NIGHT.

Dublin was disturbed all night by the bursts of heavy firing, which began with the explosion of a bomb dropped at midnight from a railway bridge close to Mountjoy as a lorry containing the Free State troops was passing underneath. The missile burst the petrol tank and put the vehicle out of action and the troops were at the same time fired on, to which they replied with rifles and machine-gun, putting their attackers to flight.

IRISH PROVISIONAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Irish Provisional Parliament has passed the Committee stage of the Free State Constitution without material alterations.

HAGUE SHIPPING RULES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

An important Conference of the International Maritime Committee sitting in London under the presidency of Sir Henry Duke, considered at length the Hague Shipping Rules. The Conference agreed that they afforded a practical and fair solution to the problem of clauses in the Bills of Lading which limited ship-owners' liabilities; and decided to take steps to draft an inter-national convention as the most desirable means of solving the problem and to bring the subject before the Diplomatic Conference sitting at Brussels on October 17th.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Imperial ducation Conference—the first since pre-War time;—will meet in London in June 1923. Delegates from all Dominions and Colonies will discuss the status of teachers and the problems of education of natives and vocational training.

In a friendly match, Aston Villa beat The Army by four goals to three in the Association football to-day.

In the Scottish League, Morton won the match against Clyde by one goal to nil.

Reval.—According to a message from Moscow, the Soviet Government has agreed to the proposal of Esthonia to hold a Disarmament Conference between Russia and the Border States on October 30.

American steamship owners are inclined to acquiesce in the prohibition regulation, while urging the passage of the Ships Subsidy Bill.

M. Demargerie, the French Ambassador at Brussels, has been appointed to Berlin and will be succeeded by Herbette.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES.

THE OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S REPLY TO D. I. G. OF POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Mr. Mercer, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, who was conducting an enquiry into the alleged police excesses against the Akalis invited the cooperation of the Secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee in the matter and enquired if he (Secretary) was prepared to give evidence, to which the Secretary of the Congress Committee sent the following reply:—"I am going to appear as a witness before the Congress Enquiry Committee because I think that is the only Committee before which an Indian can with confidence and consistent with his self-respect appear as a witness. Generally I have little faith in an enquiry committee appointed by the Bureaucracy, especially when the case before them is of a political or quasi-political nature. In this particular case I do not think you will be competent to hold an impartial enquiry when you are, according to my information, yourself an eye-witness to the Akalis being beaten and you do not take any steps to interfere in it. However, I have submitted my statement to the Congress Enquiry Committee and you can very well avail yourself of it if you like."

100 ARRESTS AT GURU-KA-BAGH

OVERCROWDING IN PRISONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 11.

Yesterday was the first day in which arrests of Akalis totalled one hundred. The commissioner Lahore Division is in touch with the Guru-ka-bagh mahant and with the Secretary Gurudwar Parbandhak Committee and is endeavouring to arrive at a compromise. The Akalis it is stated arrested on the 9th, included some blind men and cripples.

Two Sikh constables have now been provided to cook the food for arrested Akalis and to supply them with water. Akalis are, however, very particular and prefer to cook their own food.

The Parbandhak Committee's statement that the Amritsar district jail can accommodate only one hundred and fifty prisoners is incorrect. In fact the jail can accommodate more prisoners. It must however be admitted that with large number of arrests taking place daily there is bound to be a certain amount of over-crowding in the jail. The Amritsar district jail at present contains about 510 prisoners; the number includes ordinary criminals as well as Akalis. There is a temporary jail now in existance inside the Fort Govind Garh which accommodates at present 350 prisoners, but it is believed it can contain a sufficiently larger number. The local authorities made arrangements a month ago to take over certain private buildings for the accommodation of a large number of prisoners, but such arrangements have not yet been put into force.

The Akalis at Guru-ka-bagh have now altered their statements to police when they are arrested. They formerly used to state that they had come to chop wood for the Gurudwara langar and in some cases carried axes for chopping trees. Yesterday one man as spokesman of a group of four stated that they had come for "Guru's wood for Guru' Langar."

Apropos the loot in the Dharmsala of the late Mahant Sarup Das full particulars are difficult to obtain. It transpires that the dead Mahant's *chelas* are quarelling amongst themselves and that Akalis had actually nothing to do with the incident.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

A communique states:—The announcement made on 3rd October of the decision to offer surplus officers of the Indian Army 16 appointments in the Indian Civil Service has been misunderstood in certain quarters as a change of policy. The simple fact is that the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Act of 1915 was passed because during the war most of the British candidates who would under normal condition have competed for Indian Civil Service were on active military service and authorised the Secretary of State for India-in-Council for a limited period to fill three-fourths of the fresh vacancies occuring in Indian Civil Service by nomination of men who had served in the Army Navy or Air Force. Over 140 vacancies have been filled in this way since 1915, but a small balance was left over and appointments now contemplated will complete special recruitment provided for by the Act of 1915. The step now taken has no bearing whatever either on the provision already made for recruitment of Indians or on the question of increasing the proportion of the Indians to be recruited in future for Indian Civil Service.

MR. NARAYAN MENON'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

At the High Court to-day Justice Wallace admitted a criminal appeal preferred by Mr. M. P. Narayan Menon, pleader practising in Angadipuram who was convicted by the Special Judge of Calicut, Malabar, for the offence of waging war against the King and sentenced to transportation for life. His Lordship ordered the sentence to be suspended ponding disposal of the appeal.

BORROWING PROGRAMME.

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the Commissioner was authorised to approach Government for their sanction to a loan of Rs. 140 lakhs for Municipal works, already sanctioned by the Corporation. The Commissioner was also authorised to treat with bituminous compound the surface of Hornby Velard Road and a few other roads.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Corporation considered three letters from the Municipal Commissioner for additional buildings. The first item was for Rs. 66,300 for extending the Municipal office building on the present site, by constructing on the north side a new building consisting of the ground floor and two upper storeys; the second item was for Rs. 78,000 for office accommodation for the Secretary's office the building to be built on the site of the present Municipal Laboratory; the third structure was for wholesale beef market costing Rs. 54,550. The Corporation sent the first two items to a Committee for consideration and report and the third item was sanctioned.

FURTHER LOAN OF 140 LAKHS.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commisioner requesting that he might be authorised to approach Government for sanction to raise a further loan of Rs. 140 lakhs for expenditure on different works, like hospitals, drainage, waterworks etc. The Commissioner stated that the money required to finance the scheme for the opening up of the northern part of the Fort between Hornby Road and Ballard Pier, and similar other schemes might be raised by short date loans, the interest being debited to the works. The borrowings were to be dependent on the progress of the acquisition proceedings and the receipt by the Municipality of a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for lands to be acquired by Government at Mahalaxmi in connection with the City and Railway development schemes. If the amount were received within the next couple of months, a loan might not be necessary at all. Continuing he said:

Should it be necessary, I propose that we raise this loan in India by means of bills having a currency of 10 years. My enquiries lead me to believe that we may be able to secure it at 6½ per cent. free of Income Tax probably at par, or at 6½ per cent. Tax Free with a small discount, but so much depends on the date at which we approach the Market that it is speculative to dogmatize on the subject.

With the receipt of 50 lakhs from sale of lands and the raising of this sum of Rs. 60 lakhs I anticipate we shall be able to finance our expenditure till we float the further sums required for outlay up to September 1923, sometime in the beginning of the financial year 1923-24.

Should, however, this 50 lakhs be not forth-coming, we shall require to finance our outlay for the first three or four months of 1923-24 by means of temporary borrowings in India, pending approach to the London Market about July 1923. I suggest London, as I do not think it will be possible to raise any monies at that period in India owing to the demands of trade and the market being reserved for Government requirements.

Mr. J. T. Fry moved that the proposal be sanctioned and the Commissioner be authorised to do the necessary.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Retrenchment Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. J. M. Mehta seconded.

The original proposition was adopted after some discussion.

BETTER ROADS IN FORT.

The Corporation then considered an urgent letter from the Commissioner for treating with bituminous compound the following roads:—

(1) Hornby Road from Crawford Market to Victoria Terminus tramway shelter least side). (2) Hornby Road from Victoria Terminus tramway shelter to Flora Fountain (both sides). (3) Frere Road from that portion which has been constructed with sett-stone pavement to Ballard Road (both sides).

As regards Girgaum Road and Grant Road the Commissioner stated that it was better to treat these roads with asphalt Macadam but not immediately.

On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody the proposal was agreed to.

The following resolution was also passed: "That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 14th September 1922, of Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, who, as a member of the Corporation for 8 years and in other capacities rendered useful services to the City. 2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

"GRAVE OF EMPIRES."

PLEA FOR BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM MESOPOTAMIA

"One who has recently returned from Mesopotamia" writes in the "Daily Herald":—

"Mesopotamia, the costly enterprise of Empire to which Mr. Churchill and his colleagues have committed us, is likely to become a storm centre at any moment. The Arab population bitterly resents the British rule and already we have had raids by irregular forces of Kurds in the district north of Bagdad.

The recent Turkish victories in Asia Minor with their resulting unrest in European Turkey, have brought the situation still nearer a climax. At any moment we may be involved in a war to maintain our dominion in Mesopotamia, which will cause the money that now trickles steadily from British taxpayers' pockets to burst forth in a torrent.

The man in the street knows little and and cares less about this dreary land between the two rivers. When you mention it to him he talks vaguely about oil, and Arabs, and flies. If he be an optimist—and it takes one to be an optimist when dealing with Mesopotamia—he will tell you that some day in the far distant future we shall be fully compensated for the money we are spending. The more informed, however, know the truth both about the oil and about the Arabs and the economic prospects of the country, and are gravely concerned about our commitments there.

We have spent over three hundred million pounds on this sun-smitten desert between the two rivers; over three hundred millions on less than three million sun-baked Arabs; over a hundred pounds of the ratepayers' money on every illiterate, tattered, prehistoric son of the desert! And we have not repented of our folly, but go on spending eight millions a year.

From early days Irak has been the grave of empires, the problem of statesmen, the enemy of progress. The very configuration of the country marks it as hostile to the invasion of fresh ideas and Western methods.

Just picture the land. Two twisting rivers, long stretches of earth, sodden in winter and sun-baked in summer, little mounds or "Tells," clumps of dusty palms, forlorn mud hovels, pre-historic shepherds, a Biblical feudalism, a hat red of everything modern. It is a land truly "waste and void."

Over this forbidding country the armies of conquerors have swept for countless ages. It has been the battle ground of the ages, the grim arena in which supermen have contended for world supremacy. And, like all battlefields, it has been left stricken, blighted, and dead, and even Britain's three hundred million pounds and thousands of precious lives have not been avle to revive it.

Mesopotamia was the early home of Islam, and the land is dotted with the graves of the great Moslem dead.

Normally the Arab is quiet, tolerant, and hospitable, but the early celebration of the religious festival called Moharram stirs up his sluggish prejudices, and impresses on his mind that he belongs to a religion of the sword. And it is in the annual revival of this passion that the danger to Mesopotamia lies. So long as the Arab remembers the wrongs of the past he will never face the problems of the present or make plans for the future. Arab character must be studied in any attempt to govern Mesopotamia, and in Arab character there is the unknown quantity—that outburst of a sudden passion that may sweep the work of laborious years away.

In many instances it is not hatred of the Christian but hatred of fellow-Moslems, whom he regards as heretics, that makes the desert Arab boil over, and, above all, there is the deep hatred of the Indian. It is unfortunate that the Indian Government ever had anything to do with the country. From the beginning it bungled the campaign in an unforgivable manner.

We should write off our three hundred millions as a bad debt, withdraw from this impossible land, and let Feisul and his tribesmen work out their own political and economic salvation. Let us build enduring homes for British workmen, and cease wasting our time and our money in propping up the tottering thrones of useless Bedouin princes."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MR. KHWAJA'S LECTURE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Oct. 11.

A well attended public meeting was held here last evening under the auspices of the Young Mens' Union to hear Mr. A. M. Khwaja, Principal, National Muslim University, Aligarh, who delivered a lecture on religious and national education, Mr. Asghar, Barrister, presiding. Mr. Khawaja explained the motto of the Jamia Milia Islamia which means "God has given all knowledge to man." He paid a warm tribute to His Exalted Highness the Nizam who by founding the Jamia Osmania where the vernacular was the medium of instruction. In the east no nation can develop itself without religion and truth is the basis of all religions. God had ordained Muslims not to say what they did not practise. National education aimed at the betterment of the nation and not of individual. Even if administrators are a necessity for a country are not leaders of thought equally necessary? National education must aim at the preservation of national traditions which was possible only by a knowledge of the nation's history. Vocational and technical training must of necessity form part of national education. National education must also aim at the building up of a united nation and communal difference must be sunk for ever. Mr. Khwaja described the work done by the Jamia Millia Islamia which contained about 200 students of all the castes and creeds from all parts of India.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. Adam, Private Secretary, Major Vaux, Military Secretary, and Captains Carmichael and Aird, Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Ganeshkhind from Bombay on Wednesday morning.

WAY TO EASE COUNTRY'S SITUATION.

LIBERALS' SUGGESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

At the third meeting of the All-India Council of the National Liberal Federation of India resolutions were passed among others stating that the effect of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on August 4th would be to deepen the distrust of India in British pledges and professions and to shatter its belief in England's good faith and sense of justice. It strongly protests against the Premier's views as they amount to a virtual repudiation of the announcement of August 20th 1919. It is further of opinion that the speeches of H. H. the Viceroy and of Sir William Vincent have in no way allayed the apprehensions created by the Premier's speech which, as evidenced by the discussion in the Indian Legislative Assembly, is widely regarded as a clear indication of a marked change in the policy of His Majesty's Government towards Indian aspirations and claims—a change which began with the enforced resignation of Mr. Montagu.

The Council is of opinion that with a view to ease the situation in the country already rendered difficult and to maintain the confidence of the people in British rule in India, political prisoners not charged with or found guilty of violence or incitement to violence, should be released as early as possible. The Council is further of opinion that necessary steps should be immediately taken to secure that all political prisoners not charged with violence to person or destruction of property or incitement to such offences are treated like first class misdemeanants in England and that they should in no circumstances be flogged.

The Council deplores that H. E. the Viceroy should have considered it necessary to adopt the procedure prescribed by section 67 of the Government of India Act with reference to the recent India Princes' Protection Bill and is of opinion that a dangerous precedent has been introduced early in the career of the Indian Legislature not justified by the circumstances of the case.

The Council, while disapproving of the methods adopted by the Akalis to bring about reform in Gurudwara, strongly condemns the brutal treatment meted out to them by the authorities.

GOVT.'S STATEMENT REGARDING N. BENGAL FLOODS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

An official communique says:—It has been impossible to issue a statement regarding the floods earlier owing to the interruption of postal communication and the preoccupation of officials in the relief work. They were caused by excessive rainfall in Northern Bengal which culminated on September 26th. Thirty-one and a half inches were registered in Naogaon in the week. Four hundred square miles in Bogra Districts, twelve hundred in Rajshahi and a small area in Pabna are affected. There has been considerable loss of crops and cattle and destruction of houses but loss of life has been small, only twenty-three deaths having been reported. Damages cannot be compared with those done by the cyclone of 1919. Relief was immediately initiated by the Collectors of Bogra, Rajshahi and Pabna who have received grants sufficient for their requirements to relieve the distress. This is being supplemented by charitable relief to which Government has given Rs. 5,400 and which will be devoted to rebuilding houses providing clothing etc. Fourteen officers of the Public Health Department have been sent to the affected area and it is hoped that measures taken will prevent the outbreak of serious epidemic when the water subside. Steps are also being taken to prevent cattle disease and to provide agricultural loans for purchase of seeds and cattle. The communique concludes by saying that everything possible is being done. Officials have the experience of previous floods to guide them and they are being supplied with money in accordance with the requirements.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

It is reported that at a meeting at Jamshedpur, on the 11th instant, a telegram purporting to have been received from Mr. Chamanlal, Secretary, of the Trades Union Congress, was read to the effect that Mr. Padshah of Messrs. Tata Sons wanted to know whether the mediation of the Trades Union Executive for honourable settlement will be respected by the strikers. Mr. Padshah contradicts this statement and wishes the following telegrams exchanged between Mr. Chamanlal and himself to be published:—

From Mr. Chamanlal to Mr. Padshah, dated 5th October:—"Urge you accept honourable settlement. Trade Union Executive prepared intercede provided men's grievances redressed and no vindictive action taken. Kindly wire."

Mr. Padshah's reply:—"Your telegram of 5th. Mr. Tutwiler now in charge. I return to Bombay. Cannot recommend intercession. Fully explaining by letter."

SOCIAL WORK IN AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12.

An informal meeting of persons of different shades of opinion such as the non-cooperators, Besantites, Tilakites, Independents etc. held this evening decided to start an institution for doing work which involved least difference of opinion—such as education, sanitation, temperance etc. with a view to bridge over the gulf that existed between them.

MORVI NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

MORVI, Oct. 8.

Colonel Wood, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, accompanied by Colonel Strong, Political Agent, Halar, paid an official visit to Morvi on the 3rd instant. He was received at the Station by His Highness and the principal officers of the State. On the 5th there was a banquet in the old Durbar Gadh. It was attended by His Highness the Raj Saheb of Vankaner.

In proposing the health of Col. Wood, the Thakore Sahib said:—"Col. Wood is not new to Kathiawar. He has been, with a few short breaks, with us for well nigh a generation, I knew him from the beginning of his service in this Province. But never did I come in such close and intimate contact with him as during and since my father's illness. Gentlemen, when my dear father of revered memory was suddenly struck with that fell disease—paralysis—I was confronted with a most anxious and delicate situation. I need hardly say that were it not for the solicitude which Col. Wood and both the Government of Bombay and the Government of India showed during his serious and prolonged illness, my task would have been extremely difficult.

"During that time Col. Wood has stood by me in all my difficulties, helped me with his valuable advice, when I sought it, gave me every encouragement, shared my anxieties, and rendered all possible assistance even at great personal sacrifice. I cannot adequately express my sense of gratefulness to Col. Wood for all he has been to me and done for me, and I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging it. I take this opportunity of assuring you that it is my earnest wish to maintain and cement the most friendly and cordial relations of my ancestors with the representatives of Government. I know that in the well being and contentment of my people lies my own happiness. God helping and encouraged by the loyalty of my people I hope to retain their love and esteem and be able to contribute to our mutual happiness. I leave it to impartial observers to judge correctly and dispassionately what I have been able to achieve in that direction during the short period."

In replying to the toast, Col. Wood, after thanking the Thakore Sahib, said:—"I am able to say that the changes made by you during the short period are of great interest to the State and the Morvi people. As to the Bhayats and Girassias, I congratulate Your Highness on the liberal spirit in which they are treated. About 200 Girassi as saw me at my residence yesterday evening and they all appreciated what Your Highness has done for them. Your Highness has been brought up in difficulties. You can therefore fully realize the feelings of the Girassias and others, who may be unhappy and I have no doubt that these people will appreciate your kind and beneficent rule."

On the 6th sweetmeats were distributed to about 1200 boys and girls in honour of this visit, and in the afternoon prizes were distributed and a sanad of 'Pranacharya' was conferred on Bhat Vishvanath Vithalji, the State Raj Vaidya, in the old Durbar Gadh.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

The Thakore Sahib has sanctioned the appointment of five graduates for the High School, two of whom have already taken over charge. The other three graduates will be selected very shortly. A suitable increment in the salary of the State and Railway servants including the staff of the Educational Department, has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st July. The agreement bonds of the servants are cancelled and it is now open to any servant to resign at any time if he so wills it. It is made obligatory on the Heads of all Departments to see that such resignations are accepted within a month. This has created contentment among the State servants and the result is that applications from candidates for service in the State are on the increase.

During the last three months, eleven new Schools have been opened in the villages, and orders have been issued for securing some trained teachers for the five Taluka Schools in the State. The number of boys studying in the High School is 361.

Technical education has not been overlooked. The Railway Workshop here which is well-equipped and doing excellent work, has been thrown open for training boys.

DR. ABDUL KARIM.

ARRESTED AT BENARES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

A Benares message says that Dr. Abdul Karim who had recently returned from jail after one year's imprisonment, was arrested yesterday morning at his pharmacy under Section 124A of I. P. C. on a warrant from the Magistrate, Gazipur. It is understood that the case is in connection with a speech the Doctor made at Ghazipur.

DELHI BANIA MURDER CASE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 11.

Mr. Mathews, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, and two approvers Radha Kishan and Ganga Pershad were examined and cross-examined before Mr. J. Coldstream, District and Sessions Judge, Delhi in connection with the Delhi Bania Murder case which commenced on the 9th instant.

Briefly the case for prosecution is that Girdharlal and Balkishan instigated the aprovers and Bishan to bring about the murder of Ramkishan, nephew of the accused Girdharlal on account of a civil suit pending between him and the deceased. The blood money was fixed at Rs. 10.000 to be paid after the deed was committed. The murder was alleged to have been committed in a *dharmashala* situated in a most thickly populated part of Delhi. Property involved in the said civil suit is valued at Rs. 3,00,000.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S TRIAL.

MAGISTRATE'S GROUNDS OF DECISON.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 9.

Lala Banwarilal Magistrate in the course of his order said:—The evidence against accused related to his speech at Akaltakht and his presence at Gurukabagh as regards. The first, it was on record that he addressed the Nidharak Jatha among whom his speech caused excitement and the latter on reaching Gurukabagh proceed in batches of five to cut wood. The Swami had disclaimed intention to defend himself, but his statement in reality was a reply to the prosecution. The bone of contention was the land which the Magistrate held was in adverse possession of the Mahant and the revenue papers showed it had been so since 1892 or for a period of thirty years and the fact that the land was gifted to Gurdwara in 1913 by the original owners did not destroy the adverse possession of the Mahant. The effect of accuseds speech was to put fuel on the fire. His presence at Gurukabagh according to the evidence of Mr. Macpherson, Superintendent of Police added to the general excitement.

The Magistrate next proceeded to sketch the career of the Swami briefly as an earnest member of the Arya Samaj as the man at the helm of the Gurukul and finally his attainment of *Sannyas*. He proceeded to discuss the Dharma of a *Sannysi* as laid down in the Manu Smriti and said carrying messages from men of the world was not one of these. On the contrary a *Sannyasi* was to have ni attachment with the world, no desire to render help, to utter nothing but truth, to depreciate or insure none, nor bear feelings of ill-will, enmity or affection towards any.

The Magistrate went on to say that this was a matter concerning the Akalis and the Swami had nothing to do with the Akalis nor were the latter bound by his religious scriptures. His motive therefore, could only be to instigate them. Mahaut Sunderdas appeared to be in possession of the land. When this was so, to tell the Akalis that they were doing tapa or religious penance or that by remaining non-violent they would succeed in their religious fight was clearly *adharma* or violation of religion. It was surprising that the Swami should have advised the Akalis to take forcible possession in violation of the old possession. It was the accused's duty in view of the Mahant's old possession to have advised the Akalis to have recourse to Courts to attain their end and not to act in violation of law. Manu Smriti also laid down that if a man who deserved punishment was allowed to escape unpunished or one who did not deserve it was punished the world would get topsy turvey.

He took into consideration that the accused was sixty years old; he therefore, sentenced him to one year's and four months' simple respectively sentences to run concurrently. The accused would be considered as a special class prisoner.

REGENCY FOR PUDUKOTTAH

A NOVEL ARRANGEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

It is understood that at the instance of the Raja of Pudukotah the Madras Government have decided to institude a regency the present Dewan, Dural Raja, as Regent and Mr. Kunhunni Menon as Dewan to carry on the administration of the State in the place of the present State council. The Political Agent to the Governor is expected to proceed to Pudukotah sometime about the 23rd instant to convene a durbar for the purpose of announcing the changes. It is also understood that under the new arrangement the Raja has neither abdicated nor has he ceased to be the ruling chief that he has been hitherto, but has merely temporarily delegated his powers to his eldest brother the present Dewan.

C. P. MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HINGHANGHAT, Oct. 9.

The second session of the Berar and Central Provinces, Maheshwar Conference comenced its sittings from to-day. The President-elect Kumar Chandkaranji Sarda of Ajmer arrived by morning train and was received at the station by a huge crowd. All prominent Maheshwaris with Mathuradasji Mohota President, Reception Committee were present on the station. He was carried to the town in procession. The Meeting began at 1 p.m. and the pandal was full with delegates and invited guests. After reception songs, the Chairman of the Reception Committee read his address which was suited to the time. The Then Babu Govind has formally proposed that Kumar Chandkaranji Sarda should preside and the proposal was duly seconded and supported. The President took his share in Loud cheers. Then Brijlalji Bihani read telegrams of sympathy after which the President read his printed addess which took about two hours. It contained lengthy and enthusiastic readings on all social, political, industrial and educational reforms, uplift of untouchables, cow protection, swadeshi, condition of Indian States, sea travel and other important points of the present day. The speech was very impressive and had much influence on the audience. Elections for the subject committee were held which meets to-night. The conference meets again to-morrow at noon.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can you or any of your esteemed readers inform me through the columns of your valuable paper, whether there is any society in Bombay, called the "Vedanta Society" conducted in accordance with the teachings of Bhagwan Shri Swami Vivekananda, since I am very anxious to join that society if there is any?—Yours, etc.,

G. V. S.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

KIPLING IN AMERICA.

TREADS ON UNCLE SAM'S TAIL.

AN INTERVIEW AND ITS DENIAL.

"On June 10, Mrs. Clare Sheridan interviewed Mr. Rudyard Kipling for the *New York World*. Among other things she quoted the following lines from "The King's Pilgrimage," and asked what he meant to convey by them:

All that they had they gave—they gave—
In sure and simple faith.
There can be no knowledge :each their grave.
To make them grudge their death,
Save only if they understand
That after all was done
We, they redeemed, denied their blood,
And mocked the gains it won.

"How can you ask me?" Mr. Kipling is quoted as saying. "Is it possible that in America they do not understand that the war has not been fought to a finish, that justice has not been done, that Germany has not been made to pay, and that the possibility of future war has not been eradicated?"

"America came into the war two years seven months and four days too late. America forced the Allies into making peace at the first opportunity, instead of insisting upon finishing it in Berlin. America quit the day of the Armistice, without waiting to see the thing through.

THE GOLD OF THE WORLD.

"The Americans could have helped, but they just didn't understand. Why should they? They are so rich, so prosperous, and they have all our gold. They have the gold of the world, but we have saved our souls.

"They lent us money at 5 per cent. and made good business out of it. It is a humiliation to recall that the Allies owe them £2,000,000,000, and I, for one, would sell my house to-morrow if by doing so I could help to repay that debt, of which they remind us every two months."

In another part of the interview, the telegraph version of which is not wholly clear, Mr. Kipling is quoted as having said:

"Do you think that any of us who fought in the war, who lost children in the war, would change places with any of the Americans? Before 1860 America was a nation, but Lincoln went into war to determine whether negroes should be worked, and he lost two million of the best who were 'the pick of Europe.'"

Finally Mr. Kipling seems to have taken up the cudgels for France, declaring that America should look upon France's wounds—the cause of her present conduct—before attempting to judge her conduct. In that country, Mr. Kipling is quoted as saying, one would "find such industry, such work, as America cannot possess."

MUZAFFARPUR'S GRATITUDE TO DR. MAHMUD.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, Oct. 9.

Having learnt that Dr. Syed Mahmud, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, is to be released on 9th October, we the inhabitants of Muzafferpur express our heartfelt rejoicings. This is due not to the fact that he was a successful Secretary of the Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee nor to the fact that he is the Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee but due to the fact that his speech delivered in Muzafferpur on 10th February last gave a great impetus to the work then going and raised the public to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The inhabitants of Muzafferpur can not lack behind in sending their gratitude for the service he rendered. Though he rendered far services to other provinces this Muzafferpur was the only district to thank its stars to see him honoured with the arrest. After having suffered for us he is free at last and we from the bottom of our heart express our wish that he will grant us a visit once more and on that occasion he would kindly accept our humble present of 500 members of the Reception Committee of the coming All-India Khilafat Conference to be held at Gaya.

KHAMGAON TALUK CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Oct. 11.

The second session of the Khamgaon Taluk Conference was held under the presidentship of Vir Wamanrao Joshi on the 8th instant at Matargaon. Nearly 2,000 people attended the conference. The presidential address dealt upon the boycott of school, court and council very nicely and advanced such convincing arguments that the opposite party was answerless. Among others, resolutions expressing regret and condolence for Motilal Ghosh's death, congratulating all the imprisoned and released Indian leaders, expressing heartfelt sympathy for the Mavlass of Mulshi Petha and the Akalis of Gurn-ka-Bagh, congratulating Mustafa Kemal Pasha, and warning the British Government for their anti-Turkish policy and confirming the Bardoli-Delhi programme supporting the continuance of the boycott of Councils, were passed.

CUSTOMS REVENUE STATISTICS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

According to the Department of Statistics the grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt) revenue collected during September 1922 amounted to 3,38,00,000 as against Rs. 2,80,00,000 in the corresponding month last year. The total revenue realised during six months April to September 1922 was Rs. 19,47,00,000 as compared with Rs. 15,72,00,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 15,35,00,000 exports duties Rs. 2,25,00,000 and excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 89,00,000 on Kesorine Rs. 43,00,000 and on motor spirit Rs. 33,00,000. Land customs and miscellaneous receipt were Rs. 15,00,000.

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BENGAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

N. C. O. AND INCREASE OF CRIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

A resolution on the report of the Police Administration in the Bengal Presidency for 1921 says:—The total volume of reported crime was less than in the previous year, but against the decline in the number of burglaries, thefts and less serious offences have to be set more riots, dacoities and robberies, the figures of which exceeded the average of the last five years. It is indeed not certain that there was a real decrease in the breaches of law for under the influence of the non-cooperation movement in several districts offences were not always brought to the notice of the authorities, while the aggrieved persons were often induced or compelled to have resort to arbitration courts. Such offences however relate to minor refractions of the law.

EFFECT OF N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

The real effect of this movement is reflected in the prevalence of more violent forms of crime. As to riots, while the number was swelled by the activities of Khilafat volunteers, strikers and others influenced by the prevailing atmosphere of civil disobedience to law, the majority were as usual the outcome of agrarian quarrels. The number of true cases of dacoity was 716 against 576, the average of last five years. Correspsonding figures for robberies were 389 and 345. Over 64 per cent of the dacoities took place in the Burdwan and Rajshahi divisions and it is significant that the highest figures are recorded in the districts of Midnapore and Rangpur, where the non-cooperation movement acquired considerable prominence. Various causes contributed to the increase, e.g., economic distress which stirred local gangs into greater activity, the influx of foreigners such as colliery workers from upcountry to Asansol, and Nepalese into Darjeeling. One particular factor which led to extensive outbreak of crime in Rajshahi division was the escape of large number of convicts from the Rajshahi Jail in March. Some of the worst of these eluded capture, organised gangs and committed dacoities and other crimes throughout the neighbouring districts. These gangs have since been rounded up and several escaped convicts have been imprisoned. In dealing with the outbreaks of crime the police laboured under a serious handicap. Dislocation of rural police caused by the attacks of non-cooperation movement on the chaukidari administration in several districts deprived the police of much local information which would have helped in the prevention and detention of crime. Regular police whose attention was distracted by activities of volunteers and others pursuing a campaign of intimidation, boycott and preaching sedition, were unable to devote all their energies to measures of surveillance and investigation.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE POLICE.

And even where action was sought to be taken against criminals the villagers, coerced or corrupted by non-cooperation propaganda, were often unwilling to give information or evidence that would bring the offenders to justice. Difficulties of the police continued into the current year, but action taken to vindicate authority in order to deal with criminal gangs has since resulted in improvement. Volunteer defence parties are still few in number and in most districts are reported to be apathetic, but in Hooghly and Murshidabad they gave great assistance to the police arresting offenders who were subsequently convicted. Only two crimes, one dacoity and one robbery are believed to have been committed during the year by members of an old revolutionary party but no political significance is attached to them, motive apparently being personal gain. Disruptive tendencies during the year imposed unprecedented test on the whole police staff. Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements developed in the closing months of the year into a campaign of open lawlessness and industrial unrest fanned by political agitators added to the anxieties of those charged with the maintenance of law and order. But the exacting duties that fell to the lot of the police were cheerfully undertaken and in spite of provocation, efforts to boycott and attempts to tamper with their allegiance, all the ranks behaved with courage and loyalty and rendered sterling service.

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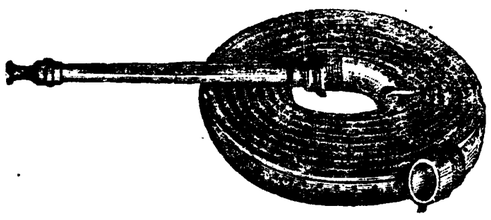

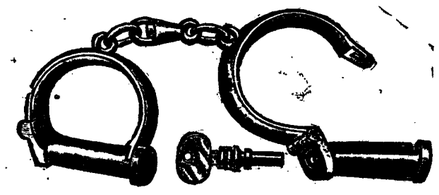

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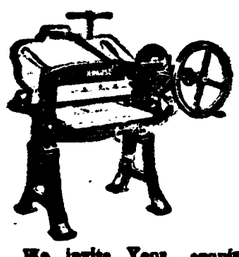

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